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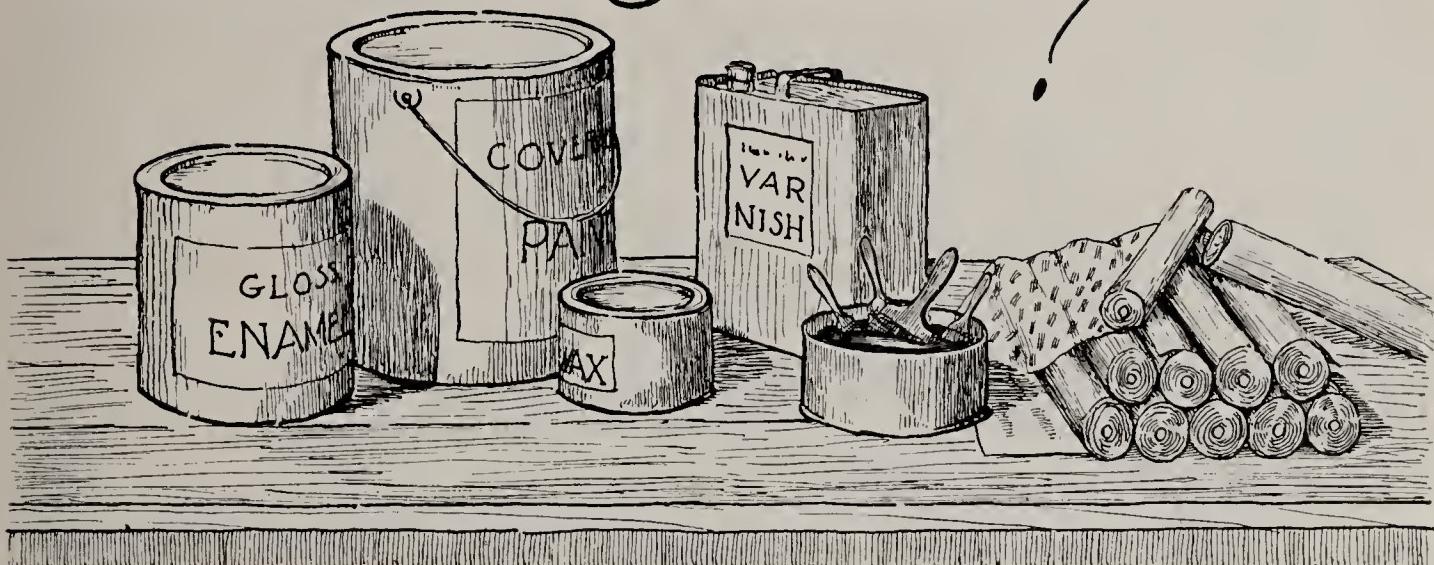
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HARDY TREES SHRUBS, PLANTS



LOUIS A. BYRNE NURSERIES, Inc.
DENNISPORT, MASSACHUSETTS

Is This a House?



Of Course Not! — How Absurd!

... merely the final finishing touches ... the paint, varnish, and wallpaper ... merely the minor decorations.

THREE must be walls on which to apply these decorations—but even before that there must be timbers to give the house size, shape, general style and character, and determine how the house shall be divided into rooms. Neither timbers, boards, nor paint make a house—but all three together, each used in its proper place.

So, in gardening, there must be Major Structural Plantings to determine the length, breadth, and height of the Home Landscape; to delineate its style and character and to mark the bounds and divisions of spaces. Then there must be the Minor Structural Plantings—the fillers which connect the Major units together and tie the otherwise disjointed Majors into a complete, harmonious whole. And last the Decoratives—those extra dabs of color which heighten and adorn the whole.

These three steps are just as vital in developing the Home Landscape as they are in building the house itself.

Yet there has been an all-too-visible tendency to plant the Decoratives only—metaphorically to try to apply the paint and varnish before the walls are built, to say nothing of there being no frame in place.

This consists of selecting plants as plants—obtaining any plants that may catch the momentary fancy and then in great bewilderment planting them hither and yon regardless.

But, fortunately, for the good of our Home Landscapes and Gardens, this “tail wagging the dog” is being recognized and more and more the trend is turning toward the logical, tasteful development of the home-grounds.

The buying of plants as plants rather than as materials for accomplishing a purpose, the buying of specific highly advertised plants, the picking up of certain plants because they are represented as “bargains” (whether one can properly use them or not) is sharply on the wane. Home gardeners are analyzing the needs as applied to their own Home Landscape development and selecting such plants as will fulfil their definite wants. To further aid this trend, to enable home gardeners to accomplish their objectives, we have arranged this Catalog in a very simple manner.

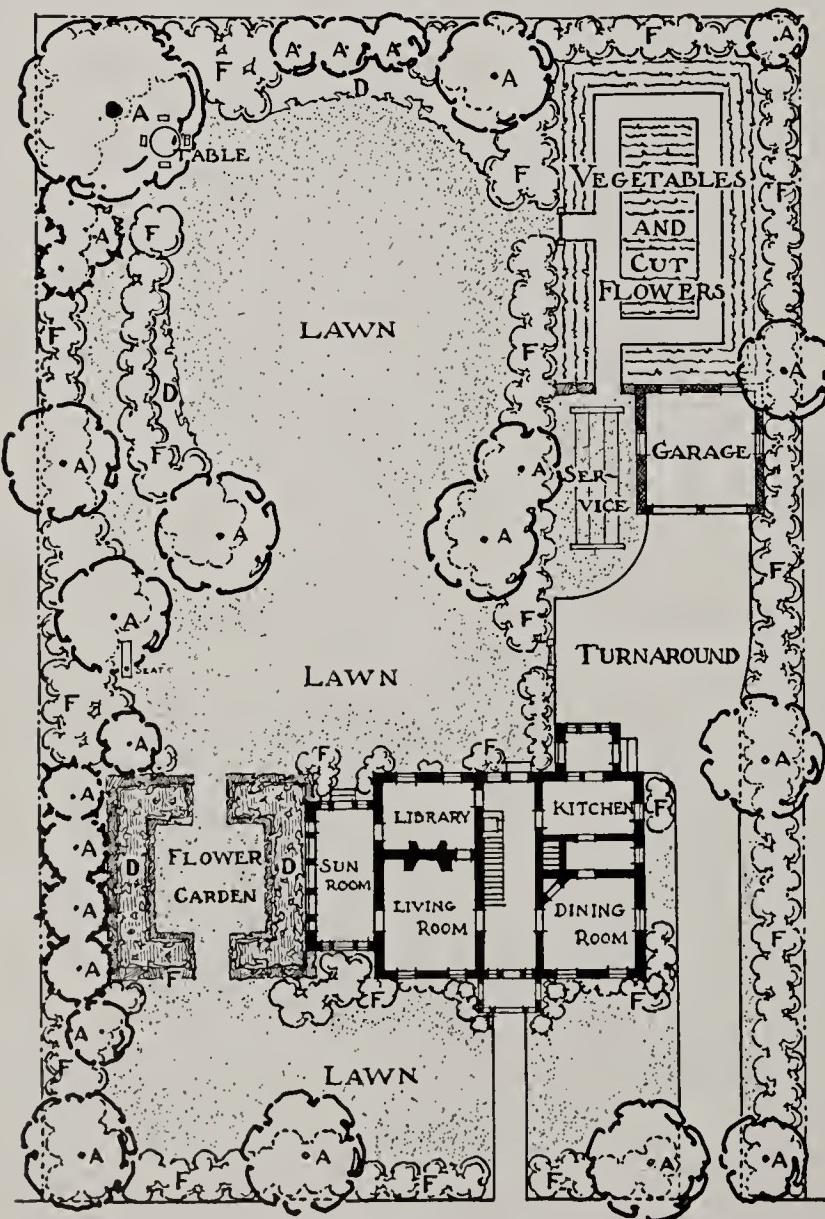
THE USE OF PLANTS

The Artist paints his landscapes on a surface of two dimensions—height and breadth—but by the proper use of the rules of art simulates a feeling of the third dimension—depth. He is careful to embody a principal point of interest and usually lesser points of interest also. He gives due consideration to balance—seldom symmetrical balance, but bulk balanced by point of interest or by a total of several smaller bulks. He prevents any possible feeling of segregation of the parts of his picture by employing continuity of line, so that the eye follows from one part to another without any irritating feeling of interruption. He develops entrancing skylines, variations of texture; he plays with perspective and contrast, and gives his vistas the intrigue of half-concealed mystery. Above all, he preserves a unity of harmonious composition.

The Home Gardener develops his landscapes in a field of three dimensions—height, breadth, and depth—provided for him within the limits of his own home-grounds. He can work most simply with that third dimension while the artist must force a feeling of it being there. This simplifies the gardener's problem.

There is nothing formidable about Home Landscaping. A little observation, coupled with these simple brief suggestions, will show you wherein lie the secrets of those Home Landscapes you have most envied and enable you to do likewise with yours—not in unimaginative imitation, but in individual self-expression.

Abstract discussion is illuminated by a study of concrete application, so we give here a typical planting plan for a typical home-grounds. On it are marked the three chief divisions of plantings—Major Structural or Accents, Minor Structural or Fillers, and Decorative—respectively designated by the letters A, F, and D.



A Accent Plants

F Fillers

D Decoratives

Just as no house consists of one large room surrounded by the four outer walls, but rather is divided into rooms of convenient and pleasing size and shape, so no home-grounds should be left in one large unbroken area. It should be divided into useful, beautiful, and pleasingly proportioned areas of varying sizes. But don't be extreme. Don't break up small areas; rather make them feel larger by planting around them. But by all means break up or divide the large areas and make them seem of better size and proportion.

To do this first calls for the careful placing of the Major Structural or Accent Plants—those large-growing sorts which give form to plan and skyline, which give height to the picture and positiveness to the composition.

Then are needed the Minor Structural or Filler Plants—the lesser-sized sorts which have positive form of a lesser character. These are used like boards on timbers, to tie the Major elements together and to give solidarity to the framework of the walls.

And, last of all, the purely Decorative Plants—those plants which have little of permanent form, but whose positiveness lies in their bright spots and splashes of color.

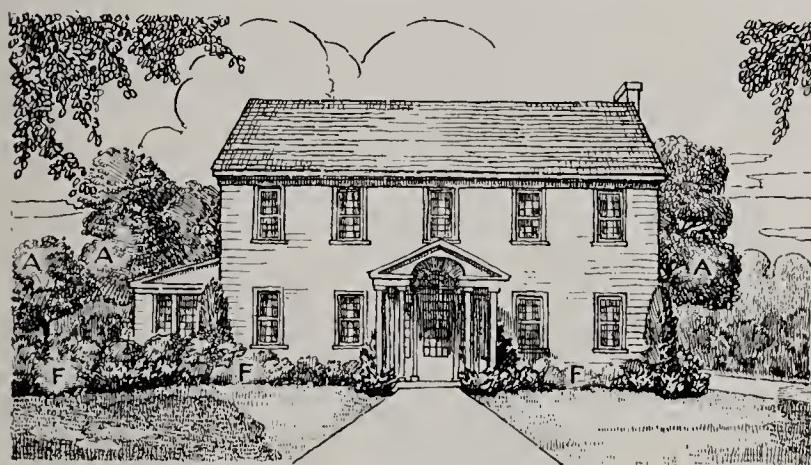
THE USE OF PLANTS

Again we illustrate the abstract with concrete example. The various parts of the planting plan are here presented in a series of elevation sketches which demonstrate, more clearly than can any words, the meaning of the rules.

First, let's examine the view from the street, since that is the place from which most people see our homes. See how this simple arrangement of Major Accent Plants makes the composition of our picture; how the planting across the front gives a broad, flowing, continuous line, and the house itself, half revealed, intrigues the interest, for partial concealment is more inviting than full, open exposure. And what an air of retiring refinement is provided. And highly practical, too, for this planting acts as a screen from the noise, dirt, and fumes from our modern motor traffic. Plants absorb a large part of exhaust gases, convert them into plant-food, use it in making growth—and expel life-giving oxygen so vital to our health.



View from the street



View from inside the front border planting

quiet dignity should be maintained. For this purpose nothing quite fills the need so well as the Minor Evergreens and Evergreen Shrubs found on pages 20 to 31.

As we enter the door, we pause to look back on the scene we are leaving. Note how the circumferential planting of the front-lawn area gives the illusion of spaciousness and seems to remove us from the traffic of the street; how the street-side planting gives a feeling of protection, privacy, quiet, and peace.



The front border from the front door



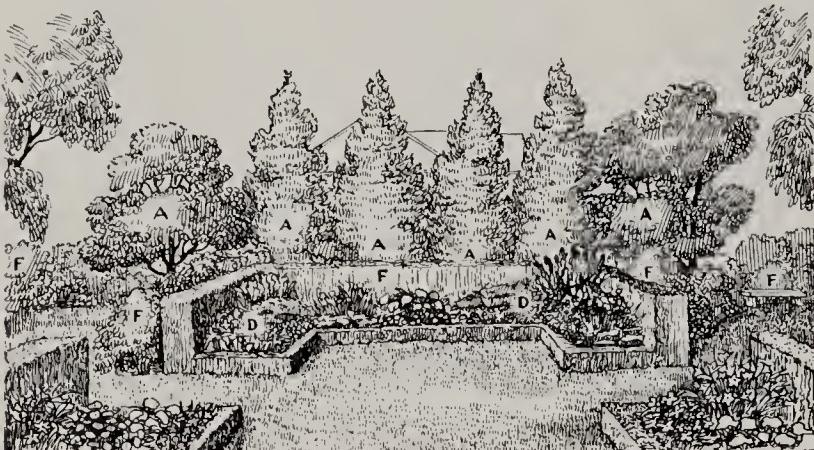
The left side border from the sun-room

same we don't like to be goldfish—on exhibition every moment. This border planting does an efficient bit of screening while still retaining all the tenets of tasteful art. The very trees—Accent

As we step into the sun-room, a different view is afforded by the border planting, and a double purpose is achieved—the combination of the utilitarian and the artistic. Nowadays our houses are apt to be all too close together. We have nice neighbors, but just the

THE USE OF PLANTS

Plants—which accomplish this screening also provide our bold character-forms, our strong texture-forms, our enchanting skyline. Note how the eye is irresistibly drawn to them, and how, through continuity of line, supplied by the use of **Minor Structural**s as **Fillers**, the eye is led, easily and smoothly, from one major feature to another, pausing a moment to feast on the spots and splashes of color supplied by the **Decoratives**.



Close view of flower garden

Returning to the nearer view we examine the small flower garden directly opposite. Note with what a feeling of charm the **Fillers** are flanked around it, to enclose it, and make it a cozy, intimate, personal garden. The relation of this garden to the house is particularly fortunate.

Out from the sun-room onto the rear lawn the feeling prevails of being **in** a garden, rather than **on** it. The various borders enclose, screen, and protect, as well as beautify,

and divide the lawn into usable areas of pleasing size and proportion, veritable "outdoor living-rooms" for quiet reading, for afternoon cards and tea, for the evening meal. Protected play-areas for the children, with a miniature world of their own for discovery and exploration.

There is no hazy feeling of indeterminate distance; the far boundaries are positively defined by the eye-filling beauty of bold trees. The vista through the opening in the nearer plantings is terminated by a mass of color. To the left a grassy secluded path extends an invitation to pleasurable surprises beyond. Over and through all this area is a pattern of contrasting light and shadow, a feeling of joyous warmth tempered with cooling shade for the hotter hours. All these effects are made by the simple use of the three principal types of plantings—**Accent**, **Filler**, and **Decorative**.



Rear areas and plantings from sun-room steps



Right side border planting

To our right we find another planting with a twofold purpose—screening and beautifying.

Garages and drying-yards are necessary, but not particularly ornamental.

The treatment here permits their handy proximity to the house without their intrusion into our consciousness.

Through the opening into the farther lawn, we find to the right a space for growing cut-flowers for the house, and, possibly, some dew-crisp vegetables for local consumption, or an herb-garden for home-grown flavorings and perfumes. And this farther lawn itself is an ideal spot for laying out lawn games—croquet, obstacle golf, or even a full-sized practice putting green.

Here and there, in, among, and between the plantings, are opportunities for the inclusion and expression of individual hobbies in gardening. Rock-gardens for those who like them,

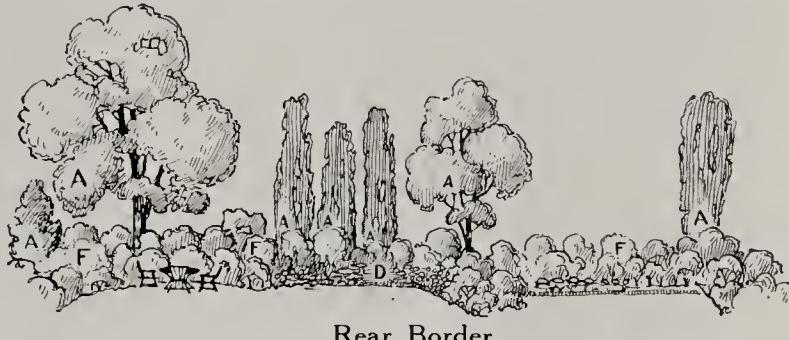
THE USE OF PLANTS

although these should be added with great discretion. Their tastefulness is determined largely by the nature of the surroundings. An irregular or rough terrain is eminently suitable for a rockery, but in a flat area it all too often feels out of place.

Note how the Decorative Plants have not entirely been segregated by themselves in specific garden areas, but have also been used in many places as facers in front of, and in nooks between, the Filler Plants.

Seats, benches, and lawn-chairs invite you to rest amid the flowers and the flashing colors and cheerful songs of birds which are to be found only in such an environment. Pools and bird-baths all add to the scene, but, of course, should be used with due restraint.

Although the results may seem to border on the magical, there is nothing either magical or mysterious about the methods or means of obtaining them. Property boundaries should be enclosed with border plantings, for although the chief point of interest in a picture may be near its center, the best of pictures is improved by a proper frame. The "community park" method of landscaping homes has been tried and found wanting. In outside matters we all have a community interest, but in our homes our own family is the important unit. So make sure of your enclosing border plantings.



Rear Border

There is no fixed rule as to the partition or division of areas; each home-ground presents its own unique opportunities. Individual preferences will also dictate and help determine these areas. In general, break up large spaces, but plant around small ones. When you have determined the general layout of your landscape, then be sure to use plants of the right classes for executing your plans. Remember, use Accent Plants for Major Structural use and general determination of planting areas—Filler Plants to tie together and surround the major plants and for foundation plantings—and Decorative Plants to embellish the structural plantings and for specific flower gardens. Keep these three divisions well in mind—don't use any plant for the function that rightly belongs to a plant of another class.

A Word About Prices

During the last two or three years, in the nursery business, as in nearly all industries, there has been a chaotic price situation. A perusal of nursery lists has revealed a wide divergence between the prices asked for the same item. There has been a resultant tendency on the part of the public to view the lowest quoted price as standard, and to condemn as robbers those who quoted the higher prices.

To be sure, in a catalog all plants of the same name and specified size appear alike. But plants are not grown in catalogs, nor are they turned out from standardized molds. Plants are grown in the soil, under varying conditions of fertility, moisture, light and heat. Moreover, each grower has his own standard, his own ideal of what each variety should conform to.

The more careful growers of the better grades of plants obtain those better grades by careful and systematic pruning, not only of the tops but also of the roots. In doing this, several years' growth of the plants is sacrificed to make a denser, fuller-bodied top. By root-pruning the plants are caused to make a slower growth, but the roots are improved thereby and assure the home planter of greater success in his transplantings. These better grades, of course, cost more to produce.

We freely grant that the bargain-priced plants have in many instances given good results. But all too often they have been expensive at any price, whereas the better grades have usually been found to give uniformly good results and to be actually cheaper. It costs no more to plant and care for a good plant than a poor one, and the replacement of poor plants is not only a double expense and double work and care, but also causes disappointment in obtaining the landscape effects for which the home gardener has so laboriously striven.

A careful study of this Catalog will demonstrate that our prices are seldom the highest, yet not often the lowest. The prices we are asking have not been made haphazardly. Every item has been carefully checked and the price made according to the comparative grades of the plants we are offering. When our prices are high you may take it for granted that our grades are correspondingly high; but when the prices are low it indicates that we have a surplus of these items and are giving our customers the benefit of our usual grades at a saving to them, for the purpose of reducing our stock.

Of course, we may be prejudiced, but we give you our carefully measured word that every item in this Catalog, at whatever price we have quoted it, represents the BEST VALUE PER DOLLAR.



Mature White Pines on the Hunnewell Estate

Accent Plants *For Major Structural Use*

In practical use the Accent or Major Structural Plants should largely be limited to the further distances and broader spaces, although occasionally near the house, but rarely or never next to the house. For instance, the evergreens included in this division are large, generally rapid-growing sorts. If planted next to the house walls they soon grow to cover the windows on the ground floor, and even on the upper stories. If a screen is wanted it should not be incorporated into the foundation planting, but should be accomplished by a screen border planting along the sidewalk, or other boundary of the lot. There are plenty of dwarf, slow-growing kinds for planting next the house walls. They are described on pages 20 to 48.

Incorporated into the border plantings, Accent Plants can accomplish their purposes without heterogeneous cutting up of desirable open spaces—where space may be at a premium. On the other hand, where spaces are large and ungainly, the carefully studied placing of these plants on the lawn itself improves the optical illusion.

80 ft. or other similar figure, following a plant name, means that this is the average normal maximum height that the plant attains at maturity under general New England conditions. Other symbols indicate comparative rates of growth as follows:

R, rapid grower
VR, very rapid grower

M, medium grower
S, slow grower

VS, very slow grower

Hinsdale Leafmold



A Finely Divided Organic
for
SOIL BETTERMENT



USES OF
HINSDALE LEAFMOLD
FOR HOME OWNERS



BRAGUE, Inc.

Established in 1867

Hinsdale - - - Massachusetts

*H*ome owners have a right to take personal pride in their lawns and gardens and so, to those who like the finer things in life, we dedicate this little older.

Would you like your lawns to stay green all summer, even during a long dry spell?

Would you like to produce better flowers and vegetables?

If so

YOU MUST HAVE YOUR SOIL RIGHT TO START WITH

Just as your house will not stand without a firm foundation, so your lawn will not stand up unless the grass roots have organic matter in the soil with which to produce bacterial activity.

We trust the information contained herewith will help you in your lawn and garden problems. In specific lawn or garden troubles, consult your florist or nurseryman or write us direct.

What is Hinsdale Leafmold?

Dame Nature has presented us with an invaluable deposit of virgin leafmold on our property in Hinsdale. This is a pocket formed ages ago when the glacial period was ended in New England and the ice cap receded towards the North. This pocket has an average depth of 12 feet. Hinsdale Leafmold has a slightly acid reaction.

An examination of the sample of this leafmold will show that it has a remarkably fine texture showing the material to be composed of leaves, fine roots and grass. Intermingled with this are millions of minute rootlets showing tendency under cultivation to produce humus. This leafmold must not be confused with peat or peat moss. It is the first cousin to natural humus which we all desire so much in our soils.

HINSDALE LEAFMOLD

The high quality of this material can only be appreciated by an examination and we invite all who are interested in growing things successfully to send for a sample, and examine it at their leisure. It will be found to be dark brown color, nearly black, of a moist feel and an earthy odor—very pleasant. It is clean, free from weed seeds or noxious growths. It has very little woody fiber. Every particle of it will go through a No. 16 sieve.

The principal functions of Hinsdale Leafmold are its capacity for retaining water, especially in dry and hot weather and secondly for supplying the soil with organic matter. Without organic matter the soil is sterile and will not produce the bacterial activity necessary for the growth of grass or plants. Fertilizers, while giving temporary relief do not get to the basic cause, as they are a stimulant, but to have a strong foundation, you MUST have organic matter incorporated into the soil, then your fertilizers will give you the results intended over a period of years and not for a single year alone. Hinsdale Leafmold, which contains over 93% organic matter, supplies this lacking nutrient.

Hinsdale Leafmold comes ready to use. It does not have to be screened. It is moist enough to work in nicely with the sand and soil and can therefore take up or give off water to the plants, IMMEDIATELY. It is ground to a desirable texture, not too fine nor too coarse. It is coarse enough so that it does not become "lost" so to speak, among the soil particles. It decomposes more slowly than foreign peats and leaves a larger percentage of permanent humus in the soil. We suggest that after compost is made, the mixture be allowed to rest for about three days or more before applying.

Is Hinsdale Leafmold a fertilizer?

No, it is a soil conditioner.

Is Hinsdale Leafmold any good?

According to reports of the Massachusetts State College this is a deposit of very high quality.

Hinsdale Leafmold contains over 93% organic matter and while we guarantee only .50% nitrogen, tests show that this runs as high as 1.81% nitrogen. Its pH is 5.7 and its water holding capacity is from 350% to 400%.

What does Hinsdale Leafmold do to a sandy soil condition?

In sandy soils the principal help is increasing the water holding capacity and thus reduces the loss of plant foods by leaching and permitting a carry over of water during dry seasons.

What does Hinsdale Leafmold do to a clay soil condition?

Hinsdale Leafmold improves the physical condition of the soil, increasing the porosity and permitting the movement of air in the soil, thus avoiding smothered roots, aids in nitrification and helps to overcome baking in dry weather.

How would I use Hinsdale Leafmold in preparing my flower and vegetable gardens?

We suggest that you use the amount of Hinsdale Leafmold as per application chart in this folder. Mix the Hinsdale Leafmold into the soil by harrowing or spading same so that it is thoroughly mixed to the depth of your soil bed. Remember, that Hinsdale Leafmold is NOT a fertilizer, but a soil conditioner. Fertilizers are much more valuable when placed in the right soil conditions and will produce the results you had always hoped for but seldom received.

Is Hinsdale Leafmold good for mulching?

Yes, one of the best. As a mulch, use it from 2" to 4" in depth.

Is Hinsdale Leafmold good for shrubbery?

Yes, especially those plants which require a slightly acid soil, such as Rhododendrons, Azaleas, Laurel and Evergreens. In setting out shrubs, we suggest that you use about 1/3 Hinsdale Leafmold mixed well with the soil, and plant your shrubs in it. If shrubs are already set out, use it as a mulch and the Leafmold will gradually work down into the soil.

How would I use Hinsdale Leafmold in making a Rock Garden?

Before planting your garden, make a compost using 1/3 Leafmold, 1/3 sand and 1/3 loam. To this we suggest that you add certain fertilizers, such as bone meal, cotton seed meal and milorganite at the ratio of about 2% each per

HINSDALE LEAFMOLD

100 lbs. of compost. You will then have a soil that will be ideal for rock garden plants and one that will stay with you.

Always remember that the SOIL is the vital part of a good garden and if it does not contain humus or organic matter, it will not stand up over a period of years. "Make haste slowly" is a good motto, if you are planning for the future.

How would I use Hinsdale Leafmold in making a new lawn?

The best way to make a new lawn is to first send us samples of the soils to be used, which we will analyze free of charge. From this analysis we will tell you what your soil needs to produce the best results. If you do not want to do this, a general rule is to apply Hinsdale Leafmold from 1" to 2" in depth and plow or harrow it into the soil. This puts the organic matter down where the grass roots gets its full benefits, then follow the general practice, as recommended by reliable seed houses for seeding, rolling and watering. If the foundation is right, the lawn will be right. Seed is too expensive to be wasted on a poorly constructed lawn.

Is Hinsdale Leafmold good for top dressing old lawns?

Yes, Mix it 1/3 Hinsdale Leafmold, 1/3 sand and 1/3 loam. The best results will be obtained by puncturing holes in the sod, with an Elwinn Tubular Tine Fork or a spike roller, then working the compost down into the holes. We suggest using a steel drag mat for this purpose.

Application Chart for Hinsdale Leafmold

Kind of Soil	New Area	Old Area	Gardens
	Pounds of LEAFMOLD per Sq. Ft.		
Loam	1½	1	2
Sandy	2½	1½	3
Clay	2½	1½	3½

These amounts are only approximate.

HINSDALE LEAFMOLD

Is it expensive?

No, not for the results obtained. Do not spoil good and expensive seed by not having the right seed bed.

How is Hinsdale Leafmold sold?

In bags containing $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of material. Nine bags equal one cubic yard. Bags weigh approximately 100 pounds.

What does it cost?

It delivers for \$2.50 per bag.

20 bags for \$2.00 per bag.

100 bags for \$1.50 per bag.

Kindly ask for quotations on larger quantities.

FOR SALE BY

LOUIS A. BYRNE NURSERIES
INCORPORATED
A COMPLETE LANDSCAPE SERVICE
DENNISPORT, MASSACHUSETTS
P. O. Box 247 Tel. Harwich 274-3



HOW to use **BOVUNG**

LAWNS

Newly seeded, 50 lbs. per 200 sq. ft., top dressing 50 lbs. for 500 sq. ft. Apply at any time.

FLOWER GARDENS

When setting out flowers mix a pint to a quart with the soil where plant is to be placed or top dress as for lawns.

HOUSE PLANTS

Mix one part BOVUNG with three to five parts soil. Top dress lightly at occasional intervals.

SHRUBS

Use same as for setting out flowers. In dry weather top dressing helps to retain moisture.

TREES

Mix with soil when setting out trees. For established trees, top dress circular area around tree to tip of branches.

VEGETABLE GARDENS

50 lbs. for 400 to 600 sq. ft. Setting out vegetables use same as for flowers. Top dress at any time.



Produced by
Walker-Gordon

- **BOVUNG** is plain dried cow manure from high protein fed cows
- **BOVUNG** combines the chemical values of fertilizer with the organic values of manure.
- **BOVUNG** supplies plant food that becomes available as the plant needs it.
- **BOVUNG** is clean, odorless and convenient to handle.
- **BOVUNG** is the natural plant food for lawns, flowers, house plants, shrubs, trees and vegetables.
- **BOVUNG** is absolutely free of live weed seeds.
- **BOVUNG** can be applied without fear of burning or harmful results.

*JOHN A. BYRNE NURSERIES
INCORPORATED
A COMPLETE LANDSCAPE SERVICE*

DENVER, MASS.
C. S. & J. L.

MASSACHUSETTS
Harwich 274-3

LARGE EVERGREENS

For Accent or Major Structural Use

The present opportunity for immediate effects with large evergreens is unparalleled in the history of horticulture. With prices at such unheard-of low levels as at present, much can be accomplished for small expenditure.

We dig our Evergreens with the ball of earth in which they are growing, and wrap it firmly in burlap—often expressed as “B&B”—at no additional cost

PINE

Preëminently the “first family” of large evergreens. Bold, strong, bulky, positive. In habit broadly conical, but not stiffly geometric in outline, with usually rounded top. Needles longest of all evergreens.

WHITE PINE (*Pinus strobus*). 100 ft. VR. Succeeds in all exposures and soils. High winds do not bother it. Undoubtedly the finest large evergreen known. Needles 5 inches, soft, rich positive dark green, slightly overcast with faint silver bloom. Trunk nearly black, smooth when young, corrugated when old. Particularly suited to New England conditions. The best Pine for wind-breaks, screens, and large hedges; write for special prices on large quantities for these purposes.

	Each	10
7 to 8 ft.	\$9 60	\$90 00
6 to 7 ft.	5 40	51 00
5 to 6 ft.	4 20	39 00
4 to 5 ft.	3 50	33 00
3 to 4 ft.	2 25	21 00

Large, handsome specimens, 8 to 20 ft., \$13.00 to \$100.00 each.

RED PINE (*Pinus resinosa*). 70 ft. VR. Needles 7 inches, coarse, very dark. Bark light scaly.

	Each	10
7 to 8 ft.	\$8 40	\$81 00
6 to 7 ft.	6 00	54 00
5 to 6 ft.	4 50	42 00
4 to 5 ft.	3 25	27 00
3 to 4 ft.	2 25	21 00

Large specimens, 8 to 20 ft., \$12.00 to \$100.00 each.

AUSTRIAN PINE (*Pinus nigra*). 60 ft. M. Develops dense chunky habit. Needles 5 inches, coarse, blackish cast of green. Unexcelled near salt water, and in very windy exposures.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.	\$7 50	\$66 00
4 to 5 ft.	5 40	51 00
3 to 4 ft.	3 30	30 00

Specimens, 6 to 9 ft., \$10.00 to \$20.00 each.

SCOTCH PINE (*Pinus sylvestris*). 60 ft. R to VR. Needles 3 inches, coarse, medium green to strong grayish blue. Each 10

7 to 8 ft.	\$7 50	\$72 00
6 to 7 ft.	5 40	51 00
5 to 6 ft.	4 50	42 00

Larger specimens, 8 to 12 ft., \$10.00 to \$15.00.

JAPANESE RED PINE (*Pinus densiflora*). 100 ft. VVR. Needles 5 inches, coarse, light green. Broad bushy tree.

	Each	10
7 to 8 ft.	\$5 40	\$51 00
6 to 7 ft.	4 80	45 00
5 to 6 ft.	3 60	33 00

Write for special prices on larger quantities for windbreaks or hedges.

NOTE.—The dwarf Pines are described among Filler Plants on page 26.

HEMLOCK

CANADA HEMLOCK (*Tsuga canadensis*). 70 ft. M. Second only to White Pine, the Canada Hemlock is next in importance in Major Evergreens for New England. Roundish to pointed cone, developing broad habit where space permits. Branches slender, flexible. Needles $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, rich dark green. Thrives equally well in sun or shade and in all but the windiest spots and the driest soils. The best evergreen for dense, medium to large hedges, which may also be kept to a very small size for generations by periodic shearing. Write us for quotations on quantities for hedge-making.

	Each	10
7 to 8 ft.	\$9 60	\$93 00
6 to 7 ft.	7 50	72 00
5 to 6 ft.	5 40	51 00
4 to 5 ft.	4 20	39 00
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 ft.	3 00	28 00
3 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	2 40	22 50
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft.	1 80	16 20
2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	1 50	13 50
18 to 24 in.	1 20	10 50

Larger specimens, write for prices.



Canada Hemlock

For 5 plants or more of one kind take the proportionate 10 rate; for 25 or more take the proportionate 100 rate whenever it is given

ACCENT PLANTS . LARGE EVERGREENS

CAROLINA HEMLOCK (*Tsuga caroliniana*). 50 ft. M to R. Needles $\frac{5}{8}$ inch, grayish green. Rather gawky when small; very handsome as a large specimen.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.....	\$9 00	\$87 00
4 to 5 ft.....	5 40	51 00
3½ to 4 ft.....	3 90	36 00
3 to 3½ ft.....	3 00	27 00
2½ to 3 ft.....	2 70	24 00
2 to 2½ ft.....	2 40	21 00

DOUGLAS FIR

DOUGLAS FIR (*Pseudotsuga douglasii*). 70 ft. R. Native to the eastern Rockies, this westerner has by sheer merit made third place in importance of larger evergreens in New England; excelled only by White Pine and Canada Hemlock. Every landscape should have at least one. Full medium-narrow pointed cone of slightly roundish outline. Needles 1 inch or slightly more, pointed but soft, flat; medium dark green to slightly blue. Flourishes in all conditions except wet soils. Description fails to do this plant full justice; try it in your home plantings.

	Each	10
7 to 8 ft.....	\$9 60	\$90 00
6 to 7 ft.....	8 00	78 00
5 to 6 ft.....	5 40	51 00
4 to 5 ft.....	3 90	36 00

Large specimens, 8 to 16 ft., \$12.00 to \$50.00 each.



Douglas Fir



Green Colorado Spruce. See page 9

SPRUCE

COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE (*Picea pungens glauca*). 80 ft. M to R. Probably the best-known evergreen. An admirable tree but with its extreme exotic color should be used understandingly. Serves a fine purpose, by planting at the end of short areas, to simulate greater space; its color gives the illusion of a tree veiled by the haze of distance. Above all, don't fall into the mistake of planting a pair on either side of, and half-way up your front walk. Exceedingly good for seashore plantings. O. K. anywhere but in shade and wet soils.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.....	\$9 00	\$84 00
4 to 5 ft.....	7 50	72 00
3 to 4 ft.....	5 40	51 00
2½ to 3 ft.....	4 00	37 00
2 to 2½ ft.....	3 25	30 00

Larger specimens, 12 to 20 ft., \$75.00 to \$200.00 each.

KOSTER BLUE SPRUCE (*Picea pungens kosteri*). 80 ft. M. The brightest, strongest blue strain of Blue Spruce. See above.

	Each
7 to 8 ft.....	\$25 00
6 to 7 ft.....	21 00
5 to 6 ft.....	18 00
4½ to 5 ft.....	15 00
4 to 4½ ft.....	13 20

Larger specimens, 12 to 20 ft., \$100.00 to \$250.00 ea.

AMONG PLANTS FOR ACCENT, the large-growing Evergreen Trees hold a foremost place. They are strong and bold, and have definitely pronounced form. Summer, winter, spring, and fall they provide constant color and form accent—neat and precise when young, sturdy and majestic at maturity.

In winter, their boughs bending beneath the weight of snow furnish a temporary variation of form, and the most beautiful of color contrasts. While each home-development presents its individual opportunities for their use, perhaps, on an average, about one-half of the major Accent Trees should be selected from this list of Large Evergreens.

ACCENT PLANTS . LARGE EVERGREENS

GREEN COLORADO SPRUCE (*Picea pungens*). 80 ft. M to R. Exactly similar to the Blue Spruce, except for its light green to slightly gray color. One of the two or three best green evergreens for planting close to the seashore; has been known to withstand salt spray.

	Each	10
6 to 7 ft.	\$9 60	\$90 00
5 to 6 ft.	7 20	66 00
4 to 5 ft.	4 80	45 00
3 to 4 ft.	3 30	30 00
2½ to 3 ft.	2 40	21 00
2 to 2½ ft.	1 80	16 20

NORWAY SPRUCE (*Picea excelsa*). 90 ft. R to VR. The favorite Green Spruce. Needles $\frac{5}{8}$ inch, dark, rich. Broad cone. For all but wet places.

	Each	10
8 to 9 ft.	\$8 00	\$75 00
7 to 8 ft.	6 00	57 00
6 to 7 ft.	4 80	45 00
5 to 6 ft.	3 60	33 00
4 to 5 ft.	2 70	24 00
3 to 4 ft.	1 80	16 20

Large specimens, 9 to 14 ft., \$10.00 to \$25.00 each.

WHITE SPRUCE (*Picea canadensis*). 60 ft. R. Narrow cone. Needles $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, grayish. Not for wet soils or shade.

	Each	10
8 to 10 ft.	\$7 50	\$72 00
6 to 8 ft.	6 00	57 00
5 to 6 ft.	4 80	45 00
4 to 5 ft.	3 30	30 00
3 to 4 ft.	2 40	21 00
2½ to 3 ft.	1 80	15 00
2 to 2½ ft.	1 20	10 80

ENGELMANN SPRUCE (*Picea engelmanni*). 75 ft. M to R. Another westerner, and a good one. Slightly blue.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.	\$8 00	\$75 00
4 to 5 ft.	6 00	57 00
3 to 4 ft.	4 50	42 00
2 to 2½ ft.	2 40	21 00

Large specimens, 15 to 25 ft., \$100.00 to \$225.00 ea.

RED SPRUCE (*Picea rubra*). 80 ft. M. The best Spruce for damp and wet soils. Needles $\frac{3}{8}$ inch, light green.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.	\$2 70	\$25 00
4 to 5 ft.	1 80	16 20
3 to 4 ft.	1 50	13 50

NOTE.—The Dwarf Spruces are described among "Filler Plants" on page 26.

FIR

The Firs, as a whole, are narrowly conical with pointed tops. Needles are flat and soft. Natively moist-soil plants, they thrive in all but the driest soils, and in both sun and considerable shade.

WHITE FIR (*Abies concolor*). 80 ft. R. Another Rocky Mountain tree well fitted to the East. Needles $1\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 inches, curved, generally silvery blue.

	Each	10
6 to 7 ft.	\$9 00	\$84 00
5 to 6 ft.	7 00	66 00
4 to 5 ft.	5 50	50 00
3 to 4 ft.	4 00	36 00

Large specimens, 7 to 16 ft., \$12.00 to \$50.00 each.

BALSAM FIR (*Abies balsamea*). 60 ft. R. Native to our eastern northwoods. Needles $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, dark, rich green above, silvery beneath, pungently fragrant. Not suitable farther south.

	Each	10
6 to 7 ft.	\$7 20	\$69 00
5 to 6 ft.	5 40	51 00
4 to 5 ft.	4 20	39 00
3 to 4 ft.	3 00	27 00



White Fir

NIKKO FIR (*Abies homolepis*). 80 ft. VR. Japanese. Needles 1 inch, distinctly parted on branchlets, medium to darkish. Excellent on dryish soils.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.	\$7 00	\$66 00
4 to 5 ft.	5 40	51 00
3½ to 4 ft.	4 50	42 00
3 to 3½ ft.	3 60	33 00

FRASER FIR (*Abies fraseri*). 40 ft. M. Southern counterpart of Balsam Fir, but more compact and slower grower. Needles $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, dark green above, silvery beneath.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.	\$6 50	\$60 00
4 to 5 ft.	5 00	45 00
3 to 4 ft.	4 00	36 00

VEITCH FIR (*Abies veitchii*). 80 ft. R. Japanese. Needles $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, medium to dark above, silvery beneath.

	Each	10
6 to 7 ft.	\$8 00	\$75 00
5 to 6 ft.	6 50	60 00
4 to 5 ft.	5 00	45 00
3 to 4 ft.	3 60	33 00
2½ to 3 ft.	2 70	25 20

Specimens, 7 to 12 ft., \$10.00 to \$25.00 each.

We grow Evergreens, as well as all our other plants, in large quantities. We have some six hundred acres devoted to this purpose. If you are interested in large quantities for hedges, screens, windbreaks, or other purposes, we shall be glad to quote special quantity prices for your needs.

You may rely on us for the most impartial advice; our list of varieties is so large that we cannot be prejudiced in favor of selling any one particular sort. We greatly prefer to advise the best plants for any individual purpose, soil, climate, or exposure. Our satisfied customers have long been our principal advertisements.

SHADE TREES

Shade Trees have a broader mission in the home landscape than merely affording shade, important as that is. On account of the large size to which they grow, they are of utmost importance in the composition of the landscape picture. They give height and positive boldness; they frame the general view; they provide interesting skylines and beautiful contrasts, both in shape and texture, to the major-sized evergreens. One of the most severe criticisms of the average home landscape is its flatness, leaving the house sitting high and open to the exposure of both wind and public view. Shade Trees relieve this flatness and by contrast seem to retire the house into the farther distance, giving it an enchanting air of protection and privacy.

And, of course, their cooling qualities are greatly desired in midsummer. Many homeowners object to having their houses in direct shadow—they prefer them to be airy and sunny, and for that reason refuse to plant shade trees. This is mostly through inacquaintance with their cooling propensities. Direct shade on the house is not necessary. Shade anywhere on the home-grounds breaks up the total amount of area receiving, storing, and reflecting the scorching rays of the sun, and thus helps preserve comfort. But by far the greatest cooling effect of Shade Trees is from the transpiration and evaporation of moisture from their leaves, the water thus evaporated running into many hundreds of pounds per tree each day, in large trees; and from the exhalation from their leaves of life-giving oxygen—so vital to the life and health of human beings. This exhalation and evaporation of gases and vapors is well known to everyone—it is the principle on which our mechanical refrigerators operate. So plant your Shade Trees wherever you prefer—for direct shade or not, as the case may be—but plant them for beauty, comfort, and health.



Norway Maple

MAPLE

Easily the premier group of shade trees for general conditions in New England. Among its many varieties are found interesting, beautiful, and desirable shapes, leaves and fall colorings. Should be included in every grouping of major trees.

NORWAY MAPLE (*Acer platanoides*). 50 ft. R. The very best shade tree where deep shade is wanted. Withstands smoke and soot remarkably. Very broad rounding head. Leaves very large, up to 8 inches broad, strongly 5-lobed, dark, rich.

	Each	10
*14 to 16 ft.....	\$5 00	\$48 00
12 to 14 ft.....	3 75	36 00
10 to 12 ft.....	2 50	22 50
8 to 10 ft.....	2 00	18 00
6 to 8 ft.....	1 50	13 50
Large specimens, 3 to 6 inches caliper,	\$10.00	to \$75.00 each.

SUGAR MAPLE (*Acer saccharum*). 100 ft. R. The stateliest Maple. Narrow to broad-oval head. Leaves medium large, up to 5 inches, medium dark green. Its sap is the source of Maple syrup and sugar.

	Each	10
14 to 16 ft.....	\$6 00	\$57 00
12 to 14 ft.....	4 50	42 00
10 to 12 ft.....	3 00	28 50
8 to 10 ft.....	2 25	21 00
6 to 8 ft.....	1 50	13 50
Large specimens, 3 to 12 inches caliper,	\$12.00	to \$250.00 each.

RED MAPLE (*Acer rubrum*). 80 ft. R. This is the tree which more than any other single species gives our New England landscape its brilliant autumn hues of red, crimson, scarlet. Roughly round-headed. Do not confuse this tree with the Schwedler Maple, which has red leaves in late spring and early summer.

	Each	10
*14 to 16 ft.....	\$4 80	\$45 00
12 to 14 ft.....	3 60	33 00
10 to 12 ft.....	2 40	21 60
8 to 10 ft.....	1 80	16 20

*Packing for rail shipments extra at cost.

SILVER MAPLE (*Acer dasycarpum*). 100 ft. VR. Very rapid-growing, but rather long-lived. Branches arching; rather loose open head. Leaves 4 to 5 inches, medium green above, silvery beneath, sharply and deeply lobed. Each 10
 *16 to 18 ft. \$5 00 \$45 00
 *14 to 16 ft. 3 00 28 80
 12 to 14 ft. 1 80 16 20
 10 to 12 ft. 1 50
 Large specimens, prices quoted on application.

SCHWEDLER MAPLE (*Acer platanoides schwedleri*). 50 ft. R. A form of Norway Maple. Leaves strong red in spring, later turning dark green above and lighter purple-tinged green beneath. Do not confuse this tree with the Red Maple, just described, which has brilliant fall coloring of its leaves.
 Each
 10 to 12 ft. \$4 80
 8 to 10 ft. 3 50

CUTLEAF MAPLE (*Acer dasycarpum wieri*). A variety of Silver Maple having weeping outer branchlets and feathery, fine-cut leaves. Each
 12 to 14 ft. \$3 00
 Large specimens, prices on application.

ELM

AMERICAN ELM (*Ulmus americana*). 120 ft. R. Perhaps more than any other, the one tree most characteristic of our New England landscapes. Branches first erect, then spreading, arching, and finally curving downward. Leaves oval, 4 inches, saw-toothed edges. More than any other, this tree gives a home the illusion of being enclosed in a landscape. Every home-planting should have the American Elm. Each 10
 *16 to 20 ft. \$6 00 \$54 00
 *14 to 16 ft. 5 00 48 00
 12 to 14 ft. 3 00 27 00
 10 to 12 ft. 2 25 19 50
 8 to 10 ft. 1 50 13 50
 Large specimens, write for prices.

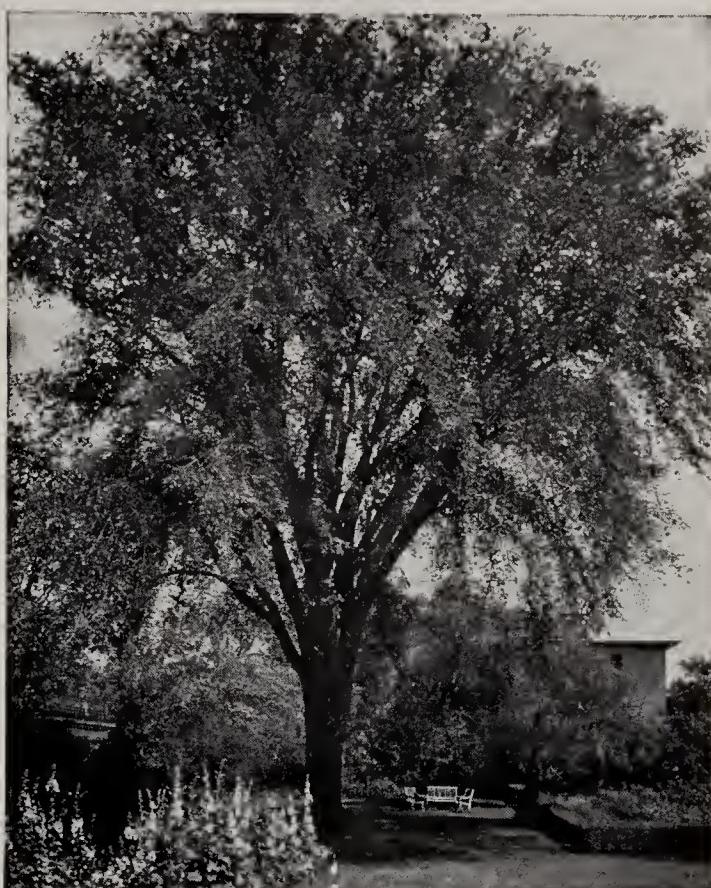
MOLINE ELM (*Ulmus americana molinensis*). 80 ft. R to VR. A narrow-oval form of the American Elm. Each 10
 *14 to 16 ft. \$5 00 \$45 00
 12 to 14 ft. 3 30 30 00
 10 to 12 ft. 2 70 25 00
 8 to 10 ft. 2 25 21 00
 Large specimens, write for prices.

VASE-SHAPED ELM (*Ulmus americana*, Vase-shaped). 100 ft. R. A uniform, flaring-branched form of American Elm. Each 10
 *14 to 16 ft. \$5 00
 12 to 14 ft. 4 00 \$37 50
 10 to 12 ft. 3 00 28 50
 Large specimens, write for prices.

SIBERIAN or CHINESE ELM (*Ulmus pumila*). 60 ft. VR. Irregular head, loose, open. Leaves small, 1 to 2 inches. Gives thin shade, but lacy pattern. Rapid grower. Each 10
 12 to 14 ft. \$4 00 \$36 00
 10 to 12 ft. 3 00 27 00
 8 to 10 ft. 2 00 18 00
 6 to 8 ft. 1 50 12 50

LINDEN

EUROPEAN LINDEN (*Tilia vulgaris*). 75 ft. M to R. Another tree which withstands city conditions of smoke and soot. Leaves heart-shaped, 3 to 4 inches. Small, fragrant, white flowers in June. Each 10
 12 to 14 ft. \$6 00 \$55 00
 10 to 12 ft. 4 50 40 00
 8 to 10 ft. 3 50 30 00
 6 to 8 ft. 2 50 22 50



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American Elm

AMERICAN LINDEN or BASSWOOD (*Tilia americana*). 80 ft. M to R. Loose, open head, irregular oval or cone. Leaves heart-shaped, 6 to 8 inches, somewhat rough surface. Each 10
 12 to 14 ft. \$5 00 \$45 00
 10 to 12 ft. 3 50 33 00
 8 to 10 ft. 2 70 24 00

LARGE SPECIMEN LINDENS. We have in stock a few Lindens, in several varieties, large enough to give immediate effect. They are from 28 to 36 feet tall, with trunks from 7 to 10 inches thick. Write for prices.

OAK

Vigorous, strong, rugged trees whose very appearance gives a feeling of strength; some species give fine fall color.

RED OAK (*Quercus rubra*). 80 ft. M to R. Medium to broad rounded conc. Bark greenish dark gray. Leaves 8 inches, with sharp multi-pointed lobes, deep green in summer, crimson in fall. Each
 12 to 14 ft. \$9 00
 10 to 12 ft. 7 00
 8 to 10 ft. 4 50

PIN OAK (*Quercus palustris*). 75 ft. R. Medium to broad clear-cut pointed cone. Branches nearly horizontal to slightly downward spread. Leaves 7 inches, deeply lobed. Each 10
 10 to 12 ft. \$7 00 \$66 00
 8 to 10 ft. 4 50 42 00
 6 to 8 ft. 3 50 33 00

SCARLET OAK (*Quercus coccinea*). 80 ft. M to R. Head medium to broad slightly rounded cone. Branches somewhat upward to nearly horizontal spreading. Leaves 7 inches, deeply sharply lobed, scarlet in fall. Each 10
 8 to 10 ft. \$4 50 \$42 00
 6 to 8 ft. 3 60 35 00



White Ash

BIRCH

We all know the Birches with their typical white bark. Leaves are oval, neat and clean. Needed in every landscape for their color contrast. Valuable either planted in clumps or as single specimens.

CANOE BIRCH (*Betula papyrifera*). 70 ft. M.

Narrow to medium rounding cone. Bark brown when young, later very white. Leaves 3 to 4 inches.
Each 10
10 to 12 ft. \$3 00 \$27 00
8 to 10 ft. 2 50 22 50
6 to 8 ft. 2 00 18 00

CUTLEAF WEEPING BIRCH (*Betula pendula gracilis*). 50 ft. M.

Cream to white bark. Outer branchlets slender, drooping. Leaves deeply cut, 2 to 3 inches.
Each
14 to 18 ft. \$7 50
12 to 14 ft. 6 00
10 to 12 ft. 5 00
8 to 10 ft. 4 00
6 to 8 ft. 3 00

EUROPEAN WHITE BIRCH (*Betula alba*). 40 ft.

M. Medium rounding cone. Younger bark brown, older bark white. Leaves 3 inches. Each 10
14 to 16 ft. \$4 00 \$37 00
12 to 14 ft. 3 50 32 50
10 to 12 ft. 2 50 22 50
8 to 10 ft. 2 00

Larger specimens, prices on application

GRAY BIRCH (*Betula populifolia*). 40 ft. M.

Slender, short-lived. Bark dull white with dark gray to black patches.
Each 10
14 to 16 ft. \$3 50 \$33 00
12 to 14 ft. 2 50 22 50
10 to 12 ft. 2 00 18 00
8 to 10 ft. 1 60 15 00
6 to 8 ft. 1 25 11 00
Clumps, 8 to 10 ft. 5 00
Clumps, 6 to 8 ft. 4 00

RIVER BIRCH (*Betula nigra*). 80 to 100 ft. R. Cone-shaped. Bark dark brown.
Each 10
10 to 12 ft. \$2 50 \$22 50
8 to 10 ft. 1 80 16 20

YELLOW BIRCH (*Betula lutea*). 60 ft. M. Broad roughly oval head. Bark pale brownish yellow, silky, thin, peeling. Leaves 3 to 4 inches, brightest of yellow in autumn.
Each 10

12 to 14 ft.	\$3 60	\$33 00
10 to 12 ft.	3 00	27 00
8 to 10 ft.	2 00	18 00
6 to 8 ft.	1 50	13 50

ASH

WHITE ASH (*Fraxinus americana*). 80 ft. M. Narrow to medium cone head when young; roundly wide spreading in age. Leaves compound of many narrow leaflets 6 inches long, rich green in summer, yellow and purple in fall.
Each 10

14 to 16 ft.	\$4 50	\$40 00
12 to 14 ft.	3 00	27 00
10 to 12 ft.	2 00	18 00
8 to 10 ft.	1 50	12 50

BEECH

Stately sturdy trees of great majesty. Valuable as shade trees, and where space permits as large individual trees with branches growing nearly to the ground.

AMERICAN BEECH (*Fagus americana*). 80 ft. S.

Bark very light gray, smooth. Leaves 6 inches, long-oval, saw-toothed. Dug B&B.
Each 10
8 to 10 ft. \$12 00
7 to 8 ft. 9 00
6 to 7 ft. 7 50 \$72 00
5 to 6 ft. 5 00 48 00
Large specimens, write for prices.

EUROPEAN BEECH (*Fagus sylvatica*). 80 ft. S. Bark darker, leaves shorter than the American.

6 to 8 ft., B&B.	\$8 00	\$75 00
5 to 6 ft., B&B.	6 00	55 00
4 to 5 ft., B&B.	4 20	40 00

RIVERS PURPLE BEECH (*Fagus sylvatica purpurea riversi*). 50 to 80 ft. S. Leaves oval, 3 to 4 inches, blackish purple until very late summer or early fall. Usually grown with branches close to the ground, for specimen use rather than shade.
Each 10
6 to 8 ft., B&B. \$12 00 \$115 00
Large specimens, write for prices.

KATSURA

KATSURA TREE (*Cercidiphyllum japonicum*). 50 ft. S to M. Narrow column when younger, widening to broad-oval in maturity. Used either as shade tree or as low-branched specimen. Leaves unpointed, heart-shaped, pink when unfolding, rich medium green in summer, good shades of red in fall. An excellent screen tree in restricted spaces, superior for this purpose to Poplars and Willows, but slower growing.
Each 10

12 to 14 ft.	\$5 00	\$45 00
10 to 12 ft.	3 60	33 00
8 to 10 ft.	3 00	27 00
6 to 8 ft.	2 40	21 60
5 to 6 ft.	1 80	16 20

For 5 plants or more of one kind take the proportionate 10 rate; for 25 or more take the proportionate 100 rate whenever it is given.

MOUNTAIN ASH

Perhaps the smallest of the real shade trees, but far from the least in beauty. Leaves compound, with many smallish leaflets. Large broadly rounded clusters of white flowers, followed by clusters of scarlet berries. Very handsome.

EUROPEAN MOUNTAIN ASH (*Sorbus aucuparia*).

30 ft. S to M. Straight trunk, symmetrical cone to oval head. Leaves glossy, very dark; leaflets blunt. Berries $\frac{1}{3}$ inch, very showy.	Each	10
12 to 14 ft.....	\$3 00	
10 to 12 ft.....	2 50	
8 to 10 ft.....	2 00	
6 to 8 ft.....	1 50	

EXTRA-HEAVY GRADE—

14 to 16 ft.....	7 50	
12 to 14 ft.....	5 50	
10 to 12 ft.....	4 50	

BUSH FORM, OR CLUMPS—

12 to 14 ft.....	5 00	
10 to 12 ft.....	4 00	
8 to 10 ft.....	3 00	

POPLAR

LOMBARDY POPLAR (*Populus nigra italicica*).

60 ft. VR. Not strictly a shade tree, but nevertheless cooling by virtue of its great leafiness. Dense, very narrow, columnar, somewhat glossy-leaved. A fine screen tree in narrow areas. Valuable for vertical accent of considerable height. Branched to the ground.

Each	10	
*18 to 20 ft.....	\$6 00	\$54 00
16 to 18 ft.....	4 00	36 00
14 to 16 ft.....	3 00	27 00
12 to 14 ft.....	2 00	18 00
8 to 10 ft.....	1 25	11 00
6 to 8 ft.....	90	8 00

BALSAM POPLAR or BALM-OF-GILEAD (*Populus balsamifera*).

90 ft. R. Straight trunk, spreading branches, loose open top. Leaves 7 inches, heart-shaped, broad. Much superior substitute for the common Carolina Poplar.

Each	10	
12 to 14 ft.....	\$2 50	\$22 50
10 to 12 ft.....	2 00	18 00
8 to 10 ft.....	1 50	13 50

WILLOW

BABYLON WEEPING WILLOW (*Salix babylonica*).

40 ft. R to M. Branches broad spreading; branchlets slender, very weeping. Leaves narrow, pointed, 5 inches, pale green. Prefers moist soils. Distinctive and beautiful.

Each	10	
8 to 10 ft.....	\$2 00	\$18 00
6 to 8 ft.....	1 50	13 50

LAUREL WILLOW (*Salix pentandra*).

20 ft. R. Seldom a shade tree. Medium oval, branched to ground, good screen tree in moist soils. Leaves very dark, glossy, laurel-shaped.

Each	10	
12 to 14 ft.....	\$2 75	\$24 00
10 to 12 ft.....	2 00	18 00
8 to 10 ft.....	1 50	13 50
6 to 8 ft.....	1 20	10 00

GOLDEN WILLOW (*Salix vitellina*).

80 ft. R. Irregular broad oval head. Younger bark decided yellow.

Each	10	
8 to 10 ft.....	\$2 00	
6 to 8 ft.....	1 35	

THURLOW WEEPING WILLOW (*Salix elegansissima*).

30 to 40 ft. R. Rather narrow head, branchlets somewhat weeping.

Each	10	
6 to 8 ft.....	\$1 50	\$13 50

WHITE WILLOW (<i>Salix alba</i>).	60 to 75 ft. R.	
Large broad head. Branches arching, slightly downward.		
Each	10	
12 to 14 ft.....	\$2 25	\$21 00
10 to 12 ft.....	1 65	15 00
8 to 10 ft.....	1 35	12 00
6 to 8 ft.....	1 00	9 00

TULIPTREE

TULIPTREE (<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>).	80 ft R.	
Straight, symmetrical, rugged, but not coarse. Bark clean, dark, rather smooth. Leaves smooth, slightly glossy, broad, 7 inches. Yellow-green flowers suggesting tulip blossoms.	Each	10
*14 to 16 ft.....	\$5 00	\$48 00
12 to 14 ft.....	3 60	33 00
10 to 12 ft.....	2 70	24 00
8 to 10 ft.....	2 25	20 00

CATALPA

COMMON CATALPA (*Catalpa bignonioides*).

30 ft. S. Irregular head; coarse branches. Leaves 8 to 10 inches, rough, heart-shaped. White flowers marked with brown. Narrow seed-pods 12 inches.

Each	10	
10 to 12 ft.....	\$2 00	\$18 00
8 to 10 ft.....	1 50	13 50
6 to 8 ft.....	1 00	9 00

*Packing for rail shipment extra, at cost



Tuliptree

WESTERN CATALPA (<i>Catalpa speciosa</i>). 60 ft.			
R. Spreading, medium broad cone. Heart-shaped leaves, 8 to 10 inches. White flowers. Seed-pods, 10 inches.	Each	10	
*14 to 16 ft.....	\$3 00	\$27 00	
12 to 14 ft.....	2 25	20 00	
10 to 12 ft.....	1 75	15 00	
8 to 10 ft.....	1 35	12 00	
6 to 8 ft.....	90	8 00	

NOTE.—Umbrella Catalpa is listed on page 19.

HORSECHESTNUT

HORSECHESTNUT (<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>). 80 to 100 ft. R. Shaggy large oval head. Branches coarse. Leaves 7 inches, long, elliptical, rough. Large conical panicles of white flowers, marked pink.			
10 to 12 ft.....	Each	3 75	
8 to 10 ft.....		3 00	
6 to 8 ft.....		2 40	

RED HORSECHESTNUT (<i>Aesculus hippocastanum rubicunda</i>). 40 ft. M. Similar to preceding. Flowers light red.			
6 to 8 ft.....	Each	\$4 50	

CORKTREE

AMUR CORKTREE (<i>Phellodendron amurense</i>). 50 ft. M. Large irregular loose head. Leaves compound.			
12 to 14 ft.....	Each	\$7 50	
10 to 12 ft.....		5 00	
8 to 10 ft.....		3 50	
6 to 8 ft.....		2 50	

SAKHALIN CORKTREE (<i>Phellodendron sachalinensis</i>). 50 ft. M. Similar to preceding. Bears dense clusters of small brown nut-like fruit.			
*14 to 16 ft.....	Each	\$6 50	
12 to 14 ft.....		5 00	
10 to 12 ft.....		3 50	

PLANETREE

AMERICAN PLANE or SYCAMORE (<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>). 100 to 150 ft. R. Straight sturdy trunk. Outer bark flakes off, leaving yellowish white mottled surface. Fair hardiness.			
10 to 12 ft.....	Each	\$2 70	
8 to 10 ft.....		2 00	

Miscellaneous Shade Trees

AILANTHUS <i>glandulosa</i> (Tree of Heaven). 60 ft. R. The very best shade tree for very dry soils and high winds, such as the more barren parts of Cape Cod. Coarse branches. Compound leaves. Thrives where other trees cannot live at all.			
10	Each	10	
*14 to 16 ft.....	\$3 50	\$33 00	
12 to 14 ft.....	2 75	24 00	

10 to 12 ft.....	2 00	18 00	
BUTTERNUT (<i>Juglans cinerea</i>). 50 ft. S. Irregular head. Leaves compound, pointed, oval. Edible nuts.	Each		
12 to 14 ft.....	\$3 00		
10 to 12 ft.....	2 50		

HACKBERRY (<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>). 80 to 100 ft. R. Broad spreading head. Leaves about 5 inches long. Produces small orange-red to dark purple fruit in fall.			
10	Each	10	
12 to 14 ft.....	\$4 50		
10 to 12 ft.....	3 60		
8 to 10 ft.....	3 00		
6 to 8 ft.....	2 40		

HONEYLOCUST, Common (<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>). 80 ft. S to M. Irregular head, loose, open, arching, flat-topped. Long thorns. Dark, smoothish bark. Leaves compound, lacy; leaflets $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 inch, round. Flowers small, almost green in color.			
10	Each	10	
8 to 10 ft.....	\$2 00	\$18 00	
6 to 8 ft.....	1 50	13 50	

5 to 6 ft.....	1 00	9 00	
LOCUST, Common (<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>). 60 ft. R. Loose, open head. Bark light gray, heavily fissured. Leaves compound; leaflets $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, oval. Flowers white, pea-form. Withstands very dry soils, but thrives even where rather wet.	Each	10	
12 to 14 ft.....	\$3 30	\$30 00	
10 to 12 ft.....	2 70	25 00	

MAIDENHAIR TREE (<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>). 100 to 120 ft. S to M. Loose, open, spreading head, sometimes conical. Leaves like Maidenhair Fern. Succeeds fairly well here; better farther south.			
10	Each	10	
6 to 8 ft.....	\$3 75	\$36 00	

MULBERRY, Russian (<i>Morus alba tatarica</i>). 30 ft. M. Irregular spreading head. The edible berries attract birds.			
10	Each	10	
10 to 12 ft.....	\$2 75	\$25 00	
8 to 10 ft.....	2 25	21 00	
6 to 8 ft.....	1 75	15 00	
5 to 6 ft.....	1 35	12 00	

SWEETGUM (<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>). 100 to 140 ft. M. Excellent shade tree. Broad oval head; wide spreading. Leaves 5 inches, star-shaped; fall coloring orange to red.			
10	Each	10	
10 to 12 ft.....	\$5 00	\$48 00	

TUPELO (<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>). To 100 ft. S. Irregular cone. Branches decidedly downward spreading. Leaves 2 inches, elliptical, very striking orange to red in fall. Dark blue berries. Usually prefers moist, sandy soil. Hard to transplant.			
10	Each	10	
5 to 6 ft.....	\$4 00		
4 to 5 ft.....	2 70		

WALNUT, Black (<i>Juglans nigra</i>). 80 to 100 ft. M. Majestic tree when large; very ordinary when young. Leaves compound, large; leaflets 6 inches, narrow, pointed. Edible nut. Valuable wood.			
10	Each	10	
8 to 10 ft.....	\$3 00		
6 to 8 ft.....	2 50		

YELLOW-WOOD (<i>Cladrastis lutea</i>). 30 ft. S. Narrow oval head. Leaves 3 to 4 inches, glossy. Flowers white, pea-like, June.			
10	Each	10	
8 to 10 ft.....	\$5 00		
6 to 8 ft.....	3 50		
4 to 5 ft.....	2 25		

*Packing for rail shipment extra, at cost.

For 5 plants or more of one kind take the proportionate 10 rate; for 25 or more take the proportionate 100 rate whenever it is given

FLOWERING and OTHER SPECIAL-FEATURE DECIDUOUS TREES

This is the smallest-size group that can logically be included among the Accent Plants. However, they are too large to be used as Filler Plants. They are used for developing the lower skyline, and to prevent the monotony that would result from the too-continued use of the largest Accents; as on "over-planting" among shrubs; also as lawn specimens. What they lack in size they make up in some special feature. Most of them bear a profusion of exceptionally beautiful flowers. Others are desirable for their particular form or leaf-color.

FLOWERING CRABAPPLES

Without any doubt the "First Family" of flowering trees. Among its members are found nearly all shapes in which trees grow—erect, symmetrical, spreading, irregular, arching to pendulous. Flowers white, various shades of pink, red; single and double, typically like apple-blossoms, but with many beautiful differences; in middle to late May. Ornamental fruit small, medium, large. All of them are hardy almost everywhere in New England, and thrive in a wide range of soils and exposures. They flower best in at least a fair amount of sunlight.

We dig these trees with the ball of earth in which they are growing and wrap them firmly in burlap—often expressed as "B&B."

NOTE.—Our Crabapples are unusually heavy grade, full-bodied, and have well-developed heads. Practically all have already blossomed heavily for several years.

JAPANESE FLOWERING CRAB (*Malus floribunda*). 20 ft. S. The earliest discovered member of this family and still one of the very best. Irregular, spreading, arching slender branches. Leaves narrow, oval, 3 inches. Flowers single, delicate pink, abundant. The whole effect can be best described as "Japanesy." Fruit in clusters, red, about size of pea.

	Each	10
6 to 7 ft.	\$3 00	\$28 50
5 to 6 ft.	2 50	24 00
4 to 5 ft.	1 80	16 20
3 to 4 ft.	1 20	10 80

CARMINE CRAB (*Malus floribunda atrosanguinea*). 14 ft. S. A form of the preceding with deep pink to red flowers.

	Each	10
6 to 7 ft.	\$3 00	\$28 00
5 to 6 ft.	2 50	24 00
4 to 5 ft.	1 80	16 20
3 to 4 ft.	1 20	10 80

SCHEIDECKER CRAB (*Malus scheideckeri*). 15 ft. S. Erect habit. Branches moderately spreading. Flowers double, medium pink, exceedingly abundant, encircle the branches. Fruits yellow, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Each	10
8 to 9 ft.	\$6 00
7 to 8 ft.	4 80
6 to 7 ft.	3 60
5 to 6 ft.	2 40
4 to 5 ft.	2 00

\$55 00 22 50 18 00

TEA CRAB (*Malus theifera*). 20 ft. S. Irregular spreading head. Zig-zag branches, completely clothed in flowers. Buds red, opening pink, maturing white, single. Fruits dull red, $\frac{1}{3}$ inch.



Tea Crab

PRICES OF TEA CRAB:

	Each	10
7 to 8 ft.	\$5 50	\$50 00
6 to 7 ft.	3 50	33 00
5 to 6 ft.	2 25	21 00
4 to 5 ft.	1 80	16 20
Large, heavy specimens, 8 to 14 ft., prices on application.		

PURPLELEAF CRAB (*Malus atropurpurea*). 16 ft. S. Irregular spreading head. Flowers large, single, rosy red at same time its reddish purple leaves are unfolding, give a most pleasing two-tone effect.

Each	10
*8 to 10 ft.	\$6 00
6 to 8 ft.	4 00

\$57 00 36 00

BECHTEL CRAB (*Malus ioensis plena*). 15 ft. S. Erect, symmetrical. Delicate pink, double flowers greatly resemble the Rose, both in bud and when open; also have a Rose fragrance.

Each	10
7 to 8 ft.	\$5 00
6 to 7 ft.	3 50
5 to 6 ft.	2 00
4 to 5 ft.	1 50

\$45 00 33 00 19 50 13 50

ARNOLD CRAB (*Malus arnoldiana*). 15 ft. S. Narrow spreading habit. Flowers single, white to pale pink.

Each	10
7 to 8 ft.	\$6 00
6 to 7 ft.	4 00
5 to 6 ft.	3 00
4 to 5 ft.	1 80

\$57 00 39 00 28 80 16 20



Flowers of Carmine Crab. See page 15

REDVEIN CRAB (*Malus niedzwetzkyana*). 25 ft S. Strong erect habit. Leaves somewhat reddish purple, particularly in the veins. Flowers single, large, red. Fruits 1½ inch, bright red.

	Each	10
*8 to 10 ft.	\$4 50	\$42 00
7 to 8 ft.	3 00	27 00
6 to 7 ft.	2 40	21 60

ELEY CRAB (*Malus eleyi*). 16 to 18 ft. S. A superior hybrid of the preceding species. Branches graceful. Leaves red when unfolding; later green, with purple rib. Flowers light, bright red, single. Fruits small, purple-red.

	Each	10
7 to 8 ft.	\$4 50	\$42 00
6 to 7 ft.	3 50	

DOUBLE PINK CHINESE CRAB (*Malus spectabilis rosea plena*). 15 ft. S to VS. Narrow erect regular habit. Flowers very double, strong pink, abundant.

	Each	
7 to 8 ft.	\$7 00	
6 to 7 ft.	5 00	
5 to 6 ft.	4 00	

PARKMAN CRAB (*Malus parkmanii*). 12 ft. VS. Irregular spreading habit. Leaves pointed oval, 1½ inches, smooth, thick, dark. Flowers double, unique, clear bright pink.

	Each	10
6 to 7 ft.	\$5 50	\$52 50
5 to 6 ft.	4 20	39 00
4 to 5 ft.	3 30	30 00
3 to 4 ft.	1 80	16 50

HOPA CRAB (*Malus hopa*). 12 to 15 ft. S. Erect, symmetrical. Leaves tinged purple. Flowers large, red, single. Fruit ¾ inch, dark red.

	Each	10
*10 to 12 ft.	\$12 00	\$110 00
* 9 to 10 ft.	9 00	85 00
8 to 9 ft.	6 00	55 00
7 to 8 ft.	4 00	36 00

*Packing for rail shipment extra, at cost.

DOGWOOD

FLOWERING DOGWOOD (*Cornus florida*). 15 ft. VS. Perhaps our most beautiful native flowering tree. Somewhat irregular bushy top. Flowers, four flat petals, each 1½ inches or more across, pure white, early May to early June. Dark crimson berries ½ inch. Most excellent as an overplanting among shrubs, or as a single specimen.

Dug B&B.	Each	10
8 to 10 ft.	\$6 00	\$57 00
7 to 8 ft.	5 00	48 00
6 to 7 ft.	4 00	37 50
5 to 6 ft.	3 00	28 80
4 to 5 ft.	1 80	16 20

REDFLOWERING DOGWOOD (*Cornus florida rubra*). 15 ft. VS. A strain of the preceding with flowers dark pink to red.

	Each	10
6 to 7 ft.	\$7 50	\$70 00
5 to 6 ft.	5 00	48 00
4 to 5 ft.	4 00	37 50
3 to 4 ft.	3 00	27 00

DOUBLE WHITE DOGWOOD (*Cornus florida pleno*). 15 ft. VS. White flowers, in partial or sometimes full double whorl.

	Each	
5 to 6 ft.	\$6 00	
4 to 5 ft.	5 00	

CHERRY

Japanese Flowering Cherries

A particularly beautiful family of trees, flowering in late April to mid-May. Flowers are mostly densely double. Leaves 4 to 5 inches, dark, rough as in the Sweet Cherry. Typical habit regular, moderately spreading. We dig the Cherries B&B.

AMANOGAWA. 25 ft. S. Pyramidal or columnar habit. Flowers semi-double, pink.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.	\$4 00	\$39 00
3 to 4 ft.	3 00	28 50

BENI HIGAN. 1 ft. VS. "Spring Cherry," first to bloom. Flowers blush-pink, small, single.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.	\$5 00	\$48 00
3 to 4 ft.	4 00	39 00

KOFUGEN. 30 ft. S. Flowers red, double.

	Each	10
6 to 7 ft.	\$5 50	
5 to 6 ft.	4 50	\$42 00
4 to 5 ft.	3 50	33 00

KWANSAN. 20 ft. VS. Flowers old-rose, double, full.

	Each	10
7 to 8 ft.	\$6 00	\$57 00
6 to 7 ft.	5 00	45 00
5 to 6 ft.	4 00	36 00
4 to 5 ft.	3 00	27 00

MT. FUJI. 20 ft. VS. Flowers snow-white, large, double.

	Each	10
6 to 7 ft.	\$6 00	\$57 00
5 to 6 ft.	4 50	42 00
4 to 5 ft.	3 50	33 00

NADEN. 20 ft. VS. Flowers pink, double.

	Each	10
6 to 7 ft.	\$6 00	\$57 00
5 to 6 ft.	4 50	42 00
4 to 5 ft.	3 50	33 00

SHIROFUGEN. 20 ft. S. Buds pink; flowers white, single or slightly double.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.	\$5 00	
4 to 5 ft.	4 00	\$37 50

We dig our trees with the ball of earth in which they are growing, and wrap them firmly in burlap (often expressed as "B&B") at no additional cost

DOUBLE PINK WEEPING CHERRY. 15 ft. VS.	
A spreading, heavily weeping head on a bare trunk, usually 6 feet high. Flowers double, medium pink.	
Each	10
4-yr. head.....	\$7 00
3-yr. head.....	5 00
2-yr. head.....	3 75

SINGLE PINK WEEPING CHERRY. 15 ft. VS.	
Small weeping head of slender branches on bare 6-foot trunk. Leaves 2 inches. Flowers delicate, small, pale pink.	
Each	10
7-yr. head.....	\$9 00
6-yr. head.....	7 00
5-yr. head.....	5 00
4-yr. head.....	4 25
3-yr. head.....	3 75

HAWTHORN

PAUL'S DOUBLE SCARLET HAWTHORN (<i>Crataegus oxyacantha splendens</i>).	15 ft. S.
One of the finer flowering trees. Flowers are like small, semi-double roses, profusely borne in late May and early June, possibly more crimson than scarlet. Leaves small, lobed oval. Dug B&B.	
Each	10
*8 to 10 ft.....	\$6 00 \$57 00
7 to 8 ft.....	5 00 48 00
6 to 7 ft.....	4 00 39 00
5 to 6 ft.....	3 00 28 50
4 to 5 ft.....	2 50 24 00

DOUBLE PINK ENGLISH HAWTHORN (<i>Crataegus oxy. roseo-plena</i>).	15 ft. S.
Pink-flowering variety of the preceding.	
Each	10
7 to 8 ft.....	\$5 00 \$48 00
6 to 7 ft.....	4 00 39 00
5 to 6 ft.....	3 00 28 50

DOUBLE WHITE ENGLISH HAWTHORN (<i>Crataegus oxy. albo-plena</i>).	15 ft. S.
White-flowering variety of the preceding.	
Each	10
7 to 8 ft.....	\$5 00 \$48 00
6 to 7 ft.....	4 00 39 00
5 to 6 ft.....	3 00 28 50
4 to 5 ft.....	2 50 24 00

WASHINGTON HAWTHORN (<i>Crataegus cordata</i>).	25 ft. S.
Our finest native Hawthorn. Irregular spreading, narrowish head. Thorns 1 inch. Leaves 1½ inches, smooth, dark, lobed-oval. Flowers single, white, late May, early June. Fruit ½ inch, in clusters, brightest scarlet, remain until early winter; very, very showy.	
Each	10
6 to 7 ft.....	\$3 60 \$33 00
5 to 6 ft.....	2 70 24 00
4 to 5 ft.....	1 80 16 50
3 to 4 ft.....	1 25 11 00

THICKET HAWTHORN (<i>Crataegus coccinea</i>).	20 ft. S.
S. Irregular spreading habit. Strong thorns. Leaves 3 inches, rough, irregular oval. Fruit ½ inch, scarlet.	
Each	10
*8 to 10 ft.....	\$5 40 \$51 00
7 to 8 ft.....	4 50 42 00
6 to 7 ft.....	3 60 33 00
5 to 6 ft.....	2 70 24 00
4 to 5 ft.....	1 80 16 50

COCKSPUR THORN (<i>Crataegus crusgalli</i>).	20 ft. S.
Irregular habit. Thorns 2 inches. Leaves very dark, glossy, narrow elliptical, 2½ inches.	
Each	10
6 to 7 ft.....	\$3 60 \$33 00
5 to 6 ft.....	2 70 24 00
4 to 5 ft.....	1 80 16 50
3 to 4 ft.....	1 25 11 00

*Packing for rail shipment extra, at cost.

ENGLISH HAWTHORN (<i>Crataegus oxyacantha</i>).	15 ft. S.
Single-flowering, parent type of the Double-flowered Hawthorns.	
Each	10
7 to 8 ft.....	\$4 50 \$42 00
6 to 7 ft.....	3 60 33 00
5 to 6 ft.....	2 70 24 00
4 to 5 ft.....	1 80 16 50
3 to 4 ft.....	1 25 11 00

MAGNOLIA

We dig the Magnolias with Ball and Burlap

SAUCER MAGNOLIA (<i>Magnolia soulangeana</i>).	15 ft. S.
Small, broad tree. Flowers first cup-shaped, later saucer-shaped, 6 inches across, purplish outside, white tips, early May, often fragrant.	
Each	10
6 to 7 ft.....	\$15 00
5 to 6 ft.....	12 00
4 to 5 ft.....	9 00

LARGE SAUCER MAGNOLIA (<i>Magnolia soulangeana superba</i>).	15 ft. S.
Similar to preceding. White flowers.	
Each	10
5 to 6 ft.....	\$12 50
4 to 5 ft.....	10 00
3 to 4 ft.....	7 50

STAR MAGNOLIA (<i>Magnolia stellata</i>).	10 ft. VS.
Small, broad rounding habit. Flowers white, star-shaped, 3 inches or more across, late April.	
Each	10
3 to 4 ft.....	\$9 00
2 to 3 ft.....	6 00
18 to 24 in.....	4 00

SWEETBAY MAGNOLIA (<i>Magnolia glauca</i>).	30 to 40 ft. S.
Small upright tree. Leaves 5 inches, dark, heavy, glossy. Flowers white, fragrant, 3 inches across.	
Each	10
5 to 6 ft.....	\$7 50
3 to 4 ft.....	4 50

LENNE MAGNOLIA (<i>Magnolia lennei</i>).	15 ft. S.
Similar to Saucer Magnolia. Flowers rosy purple outside.	
Each	10
6 to 7 ft.....	\$16 00
5 to 6 ft.....	12 50



Hawthorns in flower



Amur Maple

HORNBEAM

Symmetrical, more or less conical, usually with branches growing to the ground. Leaves similar to the Beech, but smaller—3 inches. Particularly good for large hedges, either natural or clipped. Dug B&B.

AMERICAN HORNBEAM (*Carpinus caroliniana*). 30 ft. S. Bushy tree, with dense, slender, and somewhat drooping branches. Dark bluish green foliage, changing to scarlet or orange-yellow in fall. Fruiting catkins 4 inches long.

	Each	10
7 to 8 ft.....	\$4 50	\$42 00
6 to 7 ft.....	3 50	32 50
5 to 6 ft.....	2 75	25 00
4 to 5 ft.....	1 80	15 00

Write for quotations on hedge quantities.

EUROPEAN HORNBEAM (*Carp. betulus*). 50 ft. S. Similar to preceding, but more dense. Fruit catkins 5 inches long.

	Each	10
7 to 8 ft.....	\$4 50	\$42 00
6 to 7 ft.....	3 50	32 50
5 to 6 ft.....	2 75	25 00
4 to 5 ft.....	1 80	15 00

Write for prices on hedge quantities.

LARCH

Larches look like Spruce trees, but needles are light green and drop in autumn. Brown cones. Dug B&B.

AMERICAN LARCH (*Larix laricina*). 50 ft. R. Regular conical shape. Branches very regular.

Needles $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.	Each	10
10 to 12 ft.....	\$6 00	\$55 00
8 to 10 ft.....	4 50	42 50
6 to 8 ft.....	3 50	

JAPANESE LARCH (*Larix leptolepis*). 50 ft. R. Irregular conical habit. Branches sweeping, curving. Needles $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

8 to 10 ft.....	\$5 00
6 to 8 ft.....	4 00
5 to 6 ft.....	3 00
4 to 5 ft.....	2 00

MAPLE

AMUR MAPLE (*Acer ginnala*). 15 ft. S. Bush habit. Leaves $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, turn bright pink in fall. Flowers small, white, in clusters, May. Excellent for large hedges.

	Each	10
8 to 10 ft.....	\$3 00	\$27 00
6 to 8 ft.....	2 00	18 00
5 to 6 ft.....	1 35	12 00
4 to 5 ft.....	90	7 50

Write for quotations on hedge quantities.

JAPANESE MAPLE (*Acer palmatum*). 20 ft. VS. Dwarf, rounding bush. Leaves star-shaped, 3 inches. Better south than north of here. Dug B&B.

	Each
5 to 6-ft. specimens.....	\$4 50
4 to 5-ft. specimens.....	3 00
3 to 4 ft.....	2 50

BLOODLEAF JAPANESE MAPLE (*Acer palm. atropurpureum*). 15 to 20 ft. VS. A dark red-leaved variety of the preceding. Dug B&B.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.....	\$7 50	\$72 00
4 to 5 ft.....	6 00	54 00
3 to 4 ft.....	4 50	42 00
2 to 3 ft.....	3 00	27 00

PLUM

PURPLELEAF PLUM (*Prunus cerasifera pissardi*). 12 ft. S. Bushy top. Leaves beautiful purple-red. Flowers single, pink.

	Each
7 to 8 ft.....	\$3 00
6 to 7 ft.....	2 50

OTHELLO PLUM (*Prunus cer., Othello*). 12 ft. S. Improvement of the preceding with larger, deeper pink flowers.

	Each	10
10 to 12 ft.....	\$3 60	\$33 00
8 to 10 ft.....	3 00	27 00



Large Saucer Magnolia. See page 17

Miscellaneous Special-Feature Trees

CATALPA, Umbrella (Catalpa bignonioides nana).

S. A bunch of heart-shaped leaves 6 inches long, light green, on a bare trunk about 6 feet high. Use sparingly for formal effects. Never plant a pair of them on either side of the front walk. Hideous when improperly used.

	Each	10
*5-yr. head.....	\$5 00	\$45 00
4-yr. head.....	4 00	36 00
3-yr. head.....	3 00	27 00
2-yr. head.....	2 00	18 00

DEVIL'S-WALKING-STICK (Aralia spinosa). 10 ft. S. Two or three clubby vertical stalks with short thorns. Large compound leaves. Has a tropical aspect totally out of place in most New England landscapes. Not too hardy.

	Each	10
6 to 8 ft.....	\$1 20	
5 to 6 ft.....	90	
4 to 5 ft.....	75	

ELM, Camperdown (Ulmus glabra camperdownii).

S. Broad spreading, flat-topped, somewhat weeping head on bare trunk, about 6 feet high. Typical Elm leaf.

	Each	10
*6 to 7 ft.....	\$7 50	
*5 to 6 ft.....	6 00	

FRINGE, White (Chionanthus virginica). 16 ft.

VS. Rounding, bush form. Leaves 6 inches, elliptical, very smooth, dark. Flowers small, white, in showy panicles. Fruit a dark blue drupe.

	Each	10
6 to 7 ft.....	\$3 00	\$28 80
5 to 6 ft.....	2 40	21 60
4 to 5 ft.....	1 80	16 20
3 to 4 ft.....	1 00	8 00
2 to 3 ft.....	75	6 00

GOLDENRAIN TREE (Koelreuteria paniculata).

20 to 25 ft. S. Irregular habit. Huge panicles, up to 15 inches, of yellow, hollow-pyramid flowers containing snail-like seeds. Very fine.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.....	\$2 50	\$24 00
4 to 5 ft.....	2 00	19 50

LILAC (TREE), Japanese (Syringa japonica). 25 ft.

M to R. Narrow headed. Leaves oval. Creamy yellow flower panicles, 1 foot long, June, July.

	Each	10
8 to 10 ft.....	\$3 50	\$32 00
6 to 8 ft.....	2 25	21 00
5 to 6 ft.....	1 65	15 00
4 to 5 ft.....	1 35	12 00

MAACKIA, Buerger (Maackia amurensis buergeri). 30 ft. S. Large compound leaves; leaflets 3 inches, narrow, glossy, very dark. Dense racemes of small fragrant white pea-flowers, July. Prefers sun.

	Each	10
*16 to 18 ft.....	\$8 00	
14 to 16 ft.....	6 00	
12 to 14 ft.....	4 00	
10 to 12 ft.....	3 00	

MULBERRY, Weeping (Morus alba pendula). S.

Gracefully weeping head on bare 6-foot stem. Use sparingly.

	Each	10
2-yr. head.....	\$2 00	

REDBUD, American (Cercis canadensis). 25 ft. S.

Irregular spreading. Branches coarse; branchlets slender. Leaves dark, round-pointed heart shape. Flowers small, bright red, close to branches, April. Prefers less acid soils than usual in New England—lime will help. Dug B&B.

PRICES OF AMERICAN REDBUD:		Each	10
7 to 8 ft.....		\$4 00	\$36 00
6 to 7 ft.....		2 70	25 00
5 to 6 ft.....		2 00	18 00
4 to 5 ft.....		1 20	10 50

SAND PEAR, Chinese (Pyrus calleryana).		Each	10
40 ft. S to M. Erect, irregular spreading head.		\$5 00	\$45 00
Leaves elliptical, 2½ inches, have some of the very finest fall colorings—yellow, orange, scarlet, vermillion, red, crimson, purple, mahogany. Small white flowers in May. Small brown berries in fall.		4 00	36 00
8 to 10 ft.....		3 00	27 00

SILVERBELL, Great (Halesia tetraptera).		Each	10
25 ft. S to M. Erect narrow tree, somewhat spreading when mature. Flowers white, bell-shaped, in clusters of 2 to 4, about 1 inch long, May.		\$2 50	
8 to 10 ft.....		1 80	\$16 50
6 to 8 ft.....		1 20	10 80
5 to 6 ft.....		1 00	9 60
3 to 4 ft.....		75	7 20

SOURWOOD (Oxydendron arboreum).		Each	10
Narrow, loose, irregular head. Leaves light green, shiny, narrow, 5 inches. Flowers white, like Lily-of-the-Valley, in drooping clusters, June. Very fine as an overplanting among Rhododendrons.		\$5 00	\$45 00
5 to 6 ft.....		3 50	33 00

*Packing for rail shipment, extra, at cost.



White Fringe



Filler Plants

For Minor Structural Use

These are the plants which tie the Accent Plants together into homogeneous groups; fill in the spaces between the Accents; give continuity of line to the ensemble; develop the minor form and contour of the planting, as boards, cornices, and trimmings attached to the main timbers give solidarity of form and minor details to a building. Among these Fillers also are found the sorts for planting next to the house. Many of these, particularly the lesser-sized Evergreens, give forms and outlines similar to many of the Accents but in miniature. These are particularly suitable for house-planting since they are large enough to embellish, but not large enough to dominate the architecture of the house itself.

EVERGREEN TREES

This list contains the dwarfer sorts and should not be confused with small sizes of the large-growing kinds. The latter are unsuitable for Filler use, even in their smallest sizes, since their rates of growth are rapid and they quickly attain large size; these have their specific purposes as Accent Plants and are listed under that heading on pages 7 to 9.

We dig our Evergreens with a ball of earth in which they are growing and wrap it firmly in burlap—often designated as "B&B"

ARBORVITAE

This is, perhaps, the most versatile family of moderate-size Evergreens, having a wide variety of forms from tall slender, broad conical, oval, globe, to flatly depressed globe—all with a strong family textural resemblance. Few plantings of Evergreens can be properly developed without embodying one or more of its forms. While having a modest preference for moisture and the heavier soils, they flourish

in a wide diversity of conditions and are suitable both in full sun and in partial shade. *Arborvitæ* foliage is not of needles, but rather a series of small, branchy smooth-scaled fronds. In color most of them are a medium dark green in summer and various bronze hues in winter.

Most *Arborvitæ* are excellent for small and medium hedges, withstanding shearing perfectly.

TALL ARBORVITÆ

The varieties in this subgroup are good for minor accent in border plantings, for tall narrow hedges, and for height effects in plantings about the house foundations. They withstand shearing very well and can be kept to whatever size you may desire.

AMERICAN ARBORVITÆ (*Thuja occidentalis*).

40 ft. S to M. Medium narrow column, slightly loose. Well known under erroneous name of "White Cedar." Excellent hedge plant—write for quotation on quantities for hedge work.

	Each	10
9 to 10 ft.....	\$9 00	\$84 00
8 to 9 ft.....	7 50	69 00
7 to 8 ft.....	6 00	57 00
6 to 7 ft.....	4 80	45 00
5 to 6 ft.....	3 60	33 00
4 to 5 ft.....	3 00	27 00
3 to 4 ft.....	2 00	18 00

Larger sizes, write for prices.

COLUMNAR ARBORVITÆ (*Thuja occ. columnaris*). 40 ft. M. A stately specimen; an improvement of the preceding—neater outline, denser body. The best of the large narrow columns; makes a superb hedge. Write for quotations on hedge quantities.

	Each	10
8 to 9 ft.....	\$9 50	\$90 00
7 to 8 ft.....	7 00	69 00
6 to 7 ft.....	6 00	57 00
5 to 6 ft.....	4 80	45 00
4 to 5 ft.....	3 60	33 00

Larger sizes, write for prices.

PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITÆ (*Thuja occ. pyramidalis*). 20 ft. S. Very slender, very dark. Excellent where straight narrow fence-like hedges are wanted; or as specimen for sharp spiky accent of moderate height.

	Each	10
9 to 10 ft.....	\$14 00	\$135 00
8 to 9 ft.....	10 00	96 00
7 to 8 ft.....	8 00	75 00
6 to 7 ft.....	6 00	54 00
5 to 6 ft.....	4 00	36 00
4 to 5 ft.....	2 75	25 00
3 to 4 ft.....	2 00	18 00

DOUGLAS PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITÆ (*Thuja occ. douglasii pyramidalis*). 15 ft. S. A sharp-pointed spire. Foliage somewhat curled or twisted, dark.

	Each	10
7 to 8 ft.....	\$9 00	\$84 00
6 to 7 ft.....	7 00	66 00
5 to 6 ft.....	5 00	45 00
4 to 5 ft.....	3 50	33 00
3 to 4 ft.....	2 50	22 50

GEORGE PEABODY ARBORVITÆ (*Thuja occ. lutea*). 15 ft. S. A golden form of American Arborvitæ. Should be used sparingly for spots of color. Never plant this in the fall.

	Each	10
8 to 9 ft.....	\$7 50	\$66 00
7 to 8 ft.....	6 50	60 00
6 to 7 ft.....	5 50	51 00
5 to 6 ft.....	4 00	36 00

MEDIUM ARBORVITÆ

This subgroup contains mostly bulky forms valuable as Fillers in borders as well as in foundation plantings.

ROSENTHAL ARBORVITÆ (*Thuja occ. rosenthalii*). 8 ft. S. Column to narrow cone habit.

Foliage gray tinged.	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.....	\$7 20	\$66 00
4 to 5 ft.....	6 00	57 00
3½ to 4 ft.....	5 00	45 00
3 to 3½ ft.....	4 00	36 00
2½ to 3 ft.....	3 00	27 00

VERVÆNE ARBORVITÆ (*Thuja occ. vervæneana*). 10 ft. S. Broad cone. Light green foliage. The very hardiest of all Arborvitæs.

	Each	10
8 to 9 ft.....	\$10 00	\$96 00
7 to 8 ft.....	8 40	78 00
6 to 7 ft.....	7 20	69 00
5 to 6 ft.....	4 80	45 00
4 to 5 ft.....	3 60	33 00
3 to 4 ft.....	2 25	20 00
2 to 3 ft.....	1 35	12 00

CONE-SHAPED ARBORVITÆ (*Thuja occ. conica*).

12 ft. S. Narrow sharp-pointed cone. Color very dark.

	Each	10
7 to 8 ft.....	\$7 50	\$70 00
6 to 7 ft.....	6 00	54 00
5 to 6 ft.....	4 80	45 00
4 to 5 ft.....	3 60	33 00

WARE ARBORVITÆ (*Thuja occ. wareana*). 12 ft. S. Broad rounding cone, many stemmed. Foliage steely dark blue-green, very rugged. Withstands exceedingly wet heavy soils, as well as thriving under the more usual conditions.

	Each	10
6 to 7 ft.....	\$10 00	\$93 00
5 to 6 ft.....	7 20	66 00
4 to 5 ft.....	3 90	36 00
3 to 4 ft.....	2 70	24 00
2½ to 3 ft.....	1 80	16 20
2 to 2½ ft.....	1 35	12 00
18 to 24 in.....	1 20	11 00



Columnar Arborvitæ

FILLER PLANTS . EVERGREEN TREES

DWARF ARBORVITÆ

These dwarf Arborvitæs are equally good as "facers" or edge plants for either borders or foundation plantings. Their dwarfness makes them permanent over long periods of time.

HOVEY ARBORVITÆ (*Thuja occ. hoveyi*). 4 ft.

S. Dense oval form. Yellow-green. Each	10
4 to 4½ ft., extra heavy.....	\$6 00 \$54 00
3 to 3½ ft.....	3 00 27 00
2½ to 3 ft.....	2 50 24 00
2 to 2½ ft.....	1 80 16 20

COMPACT ARBORVITÆ (*Thuja occ. compacta*). 4 ft. VS.

Elliptical form. Good dwarf hedge plant. Each	10
3 to 3½ ft.....	\$4 00 \$39 00
2½ to 3 ft.....	3 00 27 00
2 to 2½ ft.....	2 00 18 00

WAGNER ARBORVITÆ (*Thuja occ. wagneri*). 5 ft. VS.

Narrow elliptical form. Dark gray-green, lacy foliage. Each	10
3 to 3½ ft.....	\$3 00 \$27 00
2½ to 3 ft.....	2 50 24 00
2 to 2½ ft.....	1 50 14 50

HEATH ARBORVITÆ (*Thuja occ. ericoides*). 6 ft. VS.

Broad cone. Foliage dense, feathery purple in winter. Each	10
3 to 3½ ft.....	\$3 00 \$27 00
2½ to 3 ft.....	2 50 22 50
2 to 2½ ft.....	2 00 18 00

REID ARBORVITÆ (*Thuja occ. reidi*). 6 ft. VS.

Very broad oval, nearly globe. Each	10
3½ to 4 ft.....	\$5 40 \$51 00
3 to 3½ ft.....	4 20 39 00
2½ to 3 ft.....	3 30 30 00
2 to 2½ ft.....	2 40 21 00
18 to 24 in.....	1 80 15 00



Erect Japanese Yew

GLOBE ARBORVITÆ (*Thuja occ. globosa*). 4 ft. VS. Slightly depressed globe. Grayish tinge.

	Each	10
2½ to 3 ft.....	\$2 50	\$21 00
2 to 2½ ft.....	1 75	15 00
18 to 24 in.....	1 50	13 50
15 to 18 in.....	1 00	9 00

WOODWARD ARBORVITÆ (*Thuja occ. woodwardi*). 3 ft. VS. Most perfect shape of all globe varieties; dense, compact; neat and exquisite.

	Each	10
2½ to 3 ft.....	\$2 50	\$21 00
2 to 2½ ft.....	1 50	13 50
18 to 24 in.....	1 20	11 00

GREEN-GLOBE ARBORVITÆ (*Thuja occ. pumila*). 4 ft. VS. Loose coarse globe. Foliage preserves stronger green hue in winter than most varieties.

	Each	10
3 to 3½ ft.....	\$3 60	\$33 00
2½ to 3 ft.....	3 00	27 00
2 to 2½ ft.....	2 50	22 50

LITTLE GEM ARBORVITÆ (*Thuja occ.*, Little Gem). 2 ft. VVS. Flattish tussock shape. Dark. VS.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in.....	\$3 50	\$33 00
15 to 18 in.....	2 40	21 00

YEW

The finest family of Hardy Dwarf Evergreens known. Only one variety ever becomes large, and in this country its rate of growth is so slow that it may be included as a true dwarf. Mostly the members of this family are from low spreading to small compact roughly-round in shape. Flourishes in practically all soils and is equally good in full sun, half shade, or the densest shade.

A very versatile family for individual specimens, for group plantings, and for hedges. Several varieties may be used for hedges of widely differing types—narrow, broad, and even flattish. One variety makes a very dwarf edging hedge which is the best substitute for Dwarf Boxwood in this severe climate. Yew foliage is short needles and exceptionally dark green—in the shade a decidedly blue-green. All the Yews can be clipped into form as desired.

SPREADING JAPANESE YEW (*Taxus cuspidata*).

8 ft. Spread VS. Low spreading form, usually broader than its height. One of the best low Evergreens for planting next to the house. Makes a low rounding hedge which can be trimmed into formal shapes. Bears red pulpy waxy berries.

	Each	10
3 to 3½-ft. spread.....	\$9 00	\$85 00
2½ to 3-ft. spread.....	5 50	51 00
2 to 2½-ft. spread.....	3 60	33 00

18 to 24-in. spread..... 2 40 21 60
Write for prices on extra-heavy specimens, up to 6-foot spread.

ERECT JAPANESE YEW (*Taxus cuspidata capitata*).

25 to 40 ft. VS. Medium cone with definite single erect trunk. Although a large tree in Japan, its very slow rate of growth in this country makes it a true dwarf. Excellent in house foundation plantings or for hedges of medium to narrow breadth.

	Each	10
3½ to 4 ft.....	\$15 00	\$145 00
3 to 3½ ft.....	10 00	97 00
2½ to 3 ft.....	6 00	57 00
2 to 2½ ft.....	4 00	38 00

18 to 24 in..... 2 40 22 50
15 to 18 in..... 1 80 16 00

For 5 plants or more of one kind take the proportionate 10 rate; for 25 or more take the proportionate 100 rate whenever it is given



Dwarf Hedge Yew

DWARF JAPANESE YEW (*Taxus cuspidata nana*).

6 ft. VVS.

Spreading Form. An exceedingly dwarf compact form, having occasional small outstretching branches. Valuable as facers to other plantings and as low hedges.

	Each	10
2 to 2½ ft.....	\$10 00	\$95 00
21 to 24 in.....	6 50	60 00
18 to 21 in.....	4 50	42 00
15 to 18 in.....	2 70	24 00

Larger specimens, up to 4 ft., write for prices.

Upright Form. This is a strain of the Dwarf Japanese Yew which grows as a dwarf erect irregular cone. While not resembling Dwarf Box, this is the best substitute in severe climates, for old rugged "character-plants" of Boxwood.

	Each	
4 to 4½ ft.....	\$50 00	
3½ to 4 ft.....	35 00	
3 to 3½ ft.....	25 00	
2½ to 3 ft.....	15 00	

HYBRID YEW (*Taxus media*). 8 ft. VS. Rounding, heavy-bodied, height and breadth about equal. Exquisite softness of texture, but boldness of general effect.

	Each	10
2½ to 3 ft.....	\$12 00	\$108 00
2 to 2½ ft.....	9 00	84 00
18 to 24 in.....	4 00	36 00

Heavy specimens, 3 to 6 ft., prices on application.

HICKS YEW (*Taxus media hicksii*). 8 ft. VS. Columnar, with many stems. Dark.

	Each	10
3 to 3½ ft.....	\$8 00	\$75 00
2½ to 3 ft.....	5 00	48 00
2 to 2½ ft.....	3 50	33 00

HATFIELD YEW (*Taxus media hatfieldi*). 8 ft. VS.

Dwarf column when young, gradually developing to medium cones. Very distinctive and beautiful.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in.....	\$3 00	\$27 00

DWARF HEDGE YEW (*Taxus canadensis stricta*).

2½ ft. VS. The only, and very best, substitute for Dwarf Box in our severe New England climate. Withstands perfectly the winters of northernmost Vermont. Truly a "tough climate" plant—in fact, does not do well much south of New England. Equally good in sun or shade and in most all soils except clay types. A small compact bush form of many fine stems and branchlets and fine needles. Can be used as a facer to other plantings, but its greatest use is for a pygmy edging hedge. It withstands clipping wonderfully and may be kept for an indefinite time to a height of only a few inches. Has red waxy pulpy berries.

	Each	10	100
15 to 18 in.....	\$3 00	\$27 00	\$240 00
12 to 15 in.....	2 25	18 00	150 00
10 to 12 in.....	1 20	10 00	84 00
8 to 10 in., not B&B.....	75	7 00	60 00
6 to 8 in., not B&B.....	65	6 00	54 00

SPREADING ENGLISH YEW (*Taxus baccata repandens*).

2 ft. VS. Low spreading tussock form. Branches short, arching. Not suitable north of here.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in.....	\$4 20	\$39 00
15 to 18 in.....	3 30	28 80
12 to 15 in.....	2 40	21 60

For 5 plants or more of one kind take the proportionate 10 rate; for 25 or more take the proportionate 100 rate whenever it is given



Irish Juniper

Redcedar

JUNIPER

Another versatile family having among its members some which are true dwarfs, others of intermediate size, all useful as Filler Plants. They are tremendously varied in the different types, ranging from needle-shaped trees to bushy forms, plumy types, and even flat, ground-hugging species. As a whole, Junipers prefer the open sun, although they will succeed in a modest amount of shade, and medium to light soils on the dry side.

LARGE JUNIPERS

In their larger sizes these may be used for Minor Accents; in the small to medium sizes, in foundation plantings and as fillers in border plantings. When used in foundation plantings they should obviously be used in and around borders, and between, but not in front of windows.

REDCEDAR (*Juniperus virginiana*). 40 ft. M to S. Narrow column, occasionally narrow cone. Foliage scaly, although needle type when young, dark green, aromatic. Bears quantities of small blue berries which attract birds.

	Each	10
9 to 10 ft.	\$15 00	\$144 00
8 to 9 ft.	12 00	114 00
7 to 8 ft.	9 00	84 00
6 to 7 ft.	6 00	57 00
5 to 6 ft.	4 80	45 00
4 to 5 ft.	3 60	33 00
3 to 4 ft.	2 40	21 60

SILVER REDCEDAR (*Juniperus virg. glauca*). 20 ft. M. A blue form of Redcedar. Each 10
6 to 7 ft. \$10 00 \$95 00
5 to 6 ft. 8 00 75 00
4 to 5 ft. 6 00 57 00
3 to 4 ft. 4 80 45 00

CANNART REDCEDAR (*Juniperus virg. cannarti*). 18 ft. A slightly bronze type of Redcedar of more loose and open habit. Each
6 to 8 ft. \$9 00
5 to 6 ft. 7 20
3 to 4 ft. 4 50

SCHOTT REDCEDAR (*Juniperus virg. schotti*). 16 ft. A form of Redcedar having a yellowish green tinge. Each 10
5 to 6 ft. \$6 60 \$63 00
4 to 5 ft. 5 40 51 00
3 to 4 ft. 4 50 42 00
2 to 3 ft. 3 00 28 80

CHINESE JUNIPER (*Juniperus chinensis*). 22 ft. Narrow to medium cone. Foliage usually needle type, light gray. Each 10
6 to 8 ft. \$7 80
5 to 6 ft. 6 60 \$63 00
4 to 5 ft. 5 40 51 00

COLUMNAR CHINESE JUNIPER (*Juniperus chinensis columnaris*). 15 ft. Spiky column. Gray needle foliage. Each 10
8 to 10 ft. \$15 00 \$140 00
6 to 8 ft. 12 00 110 00
5 to 6 ft. 9 00 84 00

MEDIUM JUNIPERS

The varieties in this subgroup are useful as fillers in borders; also excellent in foundation plantings.

IRISH JUNIPER (*Juniperus communis hibernica*). 12 ft. S. Very narrow, pointed dense column. Needle foliage, very light bright silver-gray-green. Each 10
6 to 7 ft. \$5 00 \$45 00
5 to 6 ft. 4 00 36 00
4 to 5 ft. 3 00 27 00
3 to 4 ft. 2 00 18 00
2 to 3 ft. 1 75 16 50

DWARF IRISH JUNIPER (*Juniperus com. hibernica nana*). 6 ft. S. A still dwarfer variety of the preceding, varying in habit from globular to short stocky column or narrow oval. Each 10
3½ to 4 ft. \$5 00 \$45 00
3 to 3½ ft. 3 50 33 00
2½ to 3 ft. 2 50 24 00

SWEDISH JUNIPER (*Juniperus com. suecica*). 12 ft. S. Slightly wider column than the Irish Juniper, and slightly less gray, more green. Each 10

5 to 6 ft.	\$4 00	\$36 00
4 to 5 ft.	3 00	27 00
3 to 4 ft.	2 00	18 00
2 to 3 ft.	1 75	16 50

COLUMNAR COMMON JUNIPER (*Juniperus com. columnaris*). 12 ft. S. Very slender, sharp-pointed cone. Moderately gray-green needle foliage. Each 10
6 to 7 ft. \$5 00 \$45 00
5 to 6 ft. 4 00 36 00
4 to 5 ft. 3 00 27 00
3 to 3½ ft. 2 00 18 00

FILLER PLANTS . EVERGREEN TREES

SILVERLEAF JUNIPER (<i>Juniperus chinensis albovariegata</i>). 20 ft. VS.	Broad cone to pointed broad oval. Dark silver-blue-green needles with occasional white tips.	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.	.....	\$10 00	
4 to 5 ft.	.....	7 00	\$66 00
3 to 4 ft.	.....	5 40	51 00
2½ to 3 ft.	.....	4 20	39 00
2 to 2½ ft.	.....	3 30	30 00

GREEK JUNIPER (<i>Juniperus excelsa stricta</i>). 10 ft. VS.	Broad pointed oval. Dark silver-blue-green needles.	Each	10
18 to 24 in.	.....	\$2 25	\$21 00

GOLDTIP REDCEDAR (<i>Juniperus virginiana elegantissima</i>). 15 ft. S.	Variable habit from irregular spreading to broad cone. Scale foliage with dull golden tinge to outer parts.	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.	.....	\$7 50	
3 to 4 ft.	.....	6 60	\$63 00
2½ to 3 ft.	.....	5 40	51 00
2 to 2½ ft.	.....	4 50	42 00

DWARF SPREADING JUNIPERS

This subgroup comprises forms which are similar but vary in degree. The typical form is of branches having a common origin at or near the ground, which spread outward as they ascend. Most of them spread more than they ascend, giving low broad fan-shaped forms. Much used in foundation plantings and in borders.

PFITZER JUNIPER (<i>Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana</i>). 10 ft. Spread. S to M.	The largest of this group. Very graceful. Strong medium green with a tinge of gray. Very fine as a filler in a border; also good in a foundation planting where space permits. Can be well controlled by moderate pruning.	Each	10
4 to 5 ft. spread.	.....	\$9 00	
3½ to 4 ft. spread.	.....	6 00	
3 to 3½ ft. spread.	.....	4 80	\$45 00
2½ to 3 ft. spread.	.....	3 90	36 00
2 to 2½ ft. spread.	.....	3 00	27 00

Heavy and extra-heavy specimens, 5 to 9-ft. spread, write for prices.

SAVIN JUNIPER (<i>Juniperus sabina</i>). 5 ft. Spread. VS.	Branches arch slightly outward to downward. Dark in summer, bronze in winter.	Each	10
4 to 5 ft. spread.	.....	\$7 50	\$72 00
3½ to 4 ft. spread.	.....	6 00	57 00
3 to 3½ ft. spread.	.....	4 80	45 00
2½ to 3 ft. spread.	.....	3 60	33 00
2 to 2½ ft. spread.	.....	2 40	22 50

TAMARIX JUNIPER (<i>Juniperus sabina tamariscifolia</i>). 4 ft. Spread. VS.	Branchlets arch and recurve downward, making a somewhat tussocky form. Dark green.	Each	10
2 to 2½ ft. spread.	.....	\$4 50	\$42 00
18 to 24 in. spread.	.....	3 30	30 00
15 to 18 in. spread.	.....	2 40	21 60

JAPANESE JUNIPER (<i>Juniperus japonica</i>). 5 ft. Spread. VS.	Branches ascend at about 45-degree angle. Foliage mostly scaly, excellent medium green year round. Not well known, but deserves greater use, particularly at foundations. Of great merit.	Each	10
3 to 3½ ft. spread.	.....	\$6 00	\$57 00
2½ to 3 ft. spread.	.....	4 50	42 00
2 to 2½ ft. spread.	.....	3 60	33 00
18 to 24 in. spread.	.....	2 70	24 00

DWARF CHINESE JUNIPER (<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>).	Similar to preceding, but smaller, with finer texture, lighter color.	Each	10
3 to 3½ ft. spread.	.....	\$7 20	\$69 00
2½ to 3 ft. spread.	.....	6 00	57 00
2 to 2½ ft. spread.	.....	4 80	45 00
18 to 24 in. spread.	.....	3 60	33 00

COMMON SPREADING JUNIPER (<i>Juniperus communis depressa</i>).	10 ft. Spread. S to M. Our native Field Juniper. Seldom rises over 30 inches from ground, but spreads sidewise. Good only for naturalistic plantings.	Each	10
5 to 6 ft. spread.	.....	\$6 00	\$57 00
4 to 5 ft. spread.	.....	4 80	45 00
3 to 3½ ft. spread.	.....	3 60	33 00
2½ to 3 ft. spread.	.....	2 70	24 00

VERY DWARF FLAT JUNIPERS

These varieties have practically horizontal branches, generally creeping over the ground. Best use is as ground-covers where rocks outcrop.

PLUMED SPREADING JUNIPER (<i>Juniperus horizontalis depressa plumosa</i>).	4 ft. Spread. S. A dwarfer variety of Field Juniper which may be used in foundations. Rich red-purple winter foliage.	Each	10
3 to 3½ ft. spread.	.....	\$4 50	\$42 00
2½ to 3 ft. spread.	.....	3 60	33 00
2 to 2½ ft. spread.	.....	3 00	27 00

SARGENT JUNIPER (<i>Juniperus chinensis sargentii</i>).	5 ft. Spread. S. Gray-green, sharp scale to small needle foliage.	Each	10
2 to 3 ft. spread.	.....	\$6 00	\$55 00
18 to 24 in. spread.	.....	4 50	42 50
15 to 18 in. spread.	.....	3 00	27 00

CREEPING JUNIPER (<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>).	6 ft. Spread. S. Almost a running plant.	Each	10
3 to 3½ ft. spread.	.....	\$4 80	
2 to 2½ ft. spread.	.....	3 00	\$27 00
18 to 24 in. spread.	.....	2 40	21 00

WAUKEGAN JUNIPER (<i>Juniperus horizontalis douglasii</i>).	6 ft. Spread. S. A bluish form of the preceding.	Each	10
2½ to 3 ft. spread.	.....	\$3 60	
18 to 24 in. spread.	.....	2 50	



Pfitzer Juniper

We dig our Evergreens with a ball of earth in which they are growing and wrap it firmly in burlap—often designated as “B&B”

PINE

In this huge growing family we find three members of a minor nature. These are tough, rugged character plants. Do not like wet soil, but otherwise are not fussy. They are unexcelled for dry soils and in exposure to high winds.

MUGHO PINE (*Pinus montana mugus*). 8 ft. VS. Dense depressed globe with many erect branches, having heavy needles, 2 to 3½ inches, medium bright green. Excellent as filler in borders or in foundations. A fool-proof plant.

	Each	10
4 to 4½ ft.....	\$10 00	\$95 00
3½ to 4 ft.....	7 50	72 00
3 to 3½ ft.....	4 80	45 00
2½ to 3 ft.....	3 60	33 00
2 to 2½ ft.....	2 40	22 50
18 to 24 in.....	1 80	16 20
15 to 18 in.....	1 50	13 50

MOUNTAIN PINE (*Pinus montana*). 20 ft. S. Loose open parent type of the preceding. Good in borders, but too large for most foundations.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.....	\$10 00	\$95 00
4 to 5 ft.....	7 00	67 00
3 to 4 ft.....	4 20	39 00
2½ to 3 ft.....	3 00	27 00
2 to 2½ ft.....	2 40	21 00
18 to 24 in.....	1 80	16 20

These interesting dwarf Pines are incomparable when cleverly used in the rock-garden to mask incongruous objects, to shelter delicate plants, or to make a suitable transition from sophisticated lawns or formal plantings to the naturalistic informality of a good rock-garden.



Mugho Pine

GLOBE AUSTRIAN PINE (*Pinus nigra globosa*). 10 ft. VS. A very dense dwarf development of the large Austrian Pine. Almost perfect globe. Needles 4 to 5 inches. Particularly good for formal use. Unusually bold character plant.

	Each
5 to 5½ ft.....	\$60 00
4½ to 5 ft.....	50 00
4 to 4½ ft.....	40 00

SPRUCE

In a family of giants a few dwarfs and even a pygmy are found.

DWARF ALBERTA SPRUCE (*Picea glauca conica*). 6 ft. VVS. Dense, compact, strict, narrow, pygmy cone. Branchlets 1 to 2 inches. Needles slender, ½ inch, light gray-green. Excellent as a facer in foundations and for small formal use.

	Each	10
2½ to 3 ft.....	\$9 00	\$84 00
2 to 2½ ft.....	4 50	42 00
21 to 24 in.....	3 75	36 00
18 to 21 in.....	3 30	30 00
15 to 18 in.....	2 50	22 50
12 to 15 in.....	2 00	18 00

Larger specimens, 3 to 5 ft., write for prices.

REMONT DWARF SPRUCE (*Picea excelsa remontii*). 12 ft. VVS. Dense rounding cone. Must be seen to appreciate their rugged character and beauty.

	Each
6 to 9-ft. specimens.....	\$50.00 to \$125 00

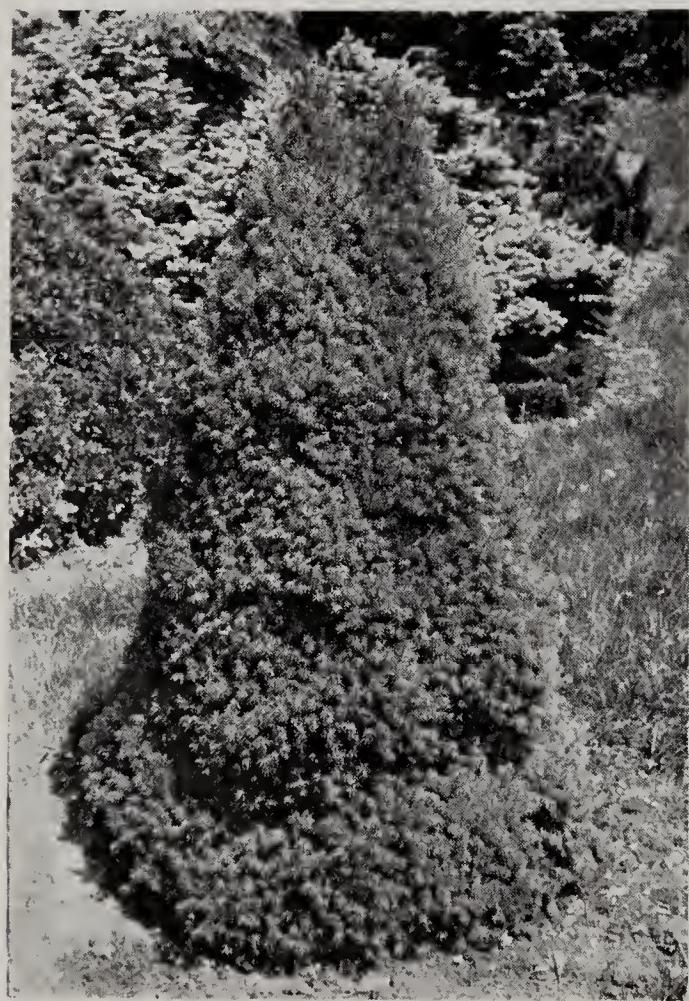
MAXWELL SPRUCE (*Picea excelsa maxwellii*). VVS. Low tussock; gray-green. Rare.

	Each
18 to 24-in. spread.....	\$10 00

PROSTRATE NORWAY SPRUCE (*Picea excelsa procumbens*). 6 to 10 ft. VVS. Low, spreading, creeping. In time covers a wide area but rises only 10 to 18 inches.

	Each
18 to 24-in. spread.....	\$10 00

Specimens, 4 to 6 ft. spread, \$25.00 to \$75.00 each.



Dwarf Alberta Spruce

HEMLOCK

Usually an unequivocal major ACCENT tree, the Hemlock is rather versatile. It withstands heavy pruning most beautifully, and for that purpose may be used in a minor capacity for long periods of time, if pruned each season. Under this treatment it is practical for use in foundation plantings.

CANADA HEMLOCK (*Tsuga canadensis*). 70 ft. M to R. Roundish to pointed cone, developing broad habit where space permits. Branches slender, flexible. Needles $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, rich dark green. Thrives equally well in sun or shade, and in all but the windiest spots and driest soils.

	Each	10
7 to 8 ft.	\$9 60	\$93 00
6 to 7 ft.	7 50	72 00
5 to 6 ft.	5 40	51 00
4 to 5 ft.	4 20	39 00
3½ to 4 ft.	3 00	28 80
3 to 3½ ft.	2 40	22 50
2½ to 3 ft.	1 80	16 20
2 to 2½ ft.	1 50	13 50
18 to 24 in.	1 20	10 50

Larger sizes, write for prices.

For large quantities for Hedges, write for quantity prices.

RETINOSPORA

An intermediate family having a few dwarfish sorts, and others which, although larger-growing, can be used in their smaller sizes as Fillers, if kept sheared with fair regularity.

LARGER RETINOSPORAS

SAWARA RETINOSPORA (*Chamaecyparis pisifera*). 35 ft. M. Medium to broad cone. Foliage smooth, scaly, in medium to large fronds.

	Each	10
7 to 8 ft.	\$12 00	\$110 00
6 to 7 ft.	8 50	80 00
5 to 6 ft.	6 00	57 00
4 to 5 ft.	4 00	36 00

GOLDEN SAWARA RETINOSPORA (*Cham. pis. aurea*). 30 ft. M. Similar to preceding. Outer foliage yellow.

	Each	10
6 to 7 ft.	\$8 00	\$75 00
5 to 6 ft.	6 00	57 00
4 to 5 ft.	4 00	36 00
3 to 4 ft.	3 00	27 00

PLUME RETINOSPORA (*Cham. pis. plumosa*). 20 ft. S. Medium to broad cone. Foliage slightly scratchy, somewhat silvery underneath, in small fronds, often curling downward.

	Each	10
6 to 7 ft.	\$8 00	\$75 00
5 to 6 ft.	6 00	57 00
4 to 5 ft.	4 00	36 00
3 to 4 ft.	3 00	27 00
2½ to 3 ft.	2 25	20 00
2 to 2½ ft.	1 50	13 50

GOLDENPLUME RETINOSPORA (*Cham. pis. plum. aurea*). 20 ft. S. A golden form of the preceding.

	Each	10
6 to 7 ft.	\$8 00	\$75 00
5 to 6 ft.	6 00	57 00
4 to 5 ft.	4 00	36 00
3 to 4 ft.	3 00	27 00
2½ to 3 ft.	2 25	20 00

MOSS RETINOSPORA (*Cham. squarrosa veitchii*). 15 ft. S. Medium to broad cone. Foliage fluffy with some sharp needles, light gray.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.	\$6 00	\$54 00
4 to 5 ft.	4 50	42 00
3 to 4 ft.	3 60	33 00

Larger specimens, write for prices.

THREAD RETINOSPORA (*Cham. pis. filifera*). 15 ft. S. Broad, round-topped cone. Foliage scaly, in long drooping string formations.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.	\$6 00	\$57 00
4 to 5 ft.	4 80	45 00
3½ to 4 ft.	3 90	36 00
3 to 3½ ft.	3 30	30 00

SMALLER RETINOSPORAS

GOLDEN THREAD RETINOSPORA (*Cham. pis. filifera aurea*). 8 ft. VS. A variety of the preceding with bright yellow hue, and squattier habit, often of flat tussock form.

	Each	10
3½ to 4 ft.	\$8 40	\$78 00
3 to 3½ ft.	6 00	57 00
2½ to 3 ft.	4 20	39 00
2 to 2½ ft.	3 00	27 00
18 to 24 in.	2 00	18 00

DWARF RETINOSPORA (*Cham. pis. plum. lutescens*). 10 ft. S. A variety of Plume Retinospora having pale cream-yellow outer foliage.

	Each
3½ ft.	\$5 40
3 ft.	4 20

FOOTBALL RETINOSPORA (*Cham. obtusa compacta*). 8 ft. S. Oval form. Foliage in flat vertical fronds.

	Each
2½ to 3 ft.	\$5 00
2 to 2½ ft.	4 00
18 to 24 in.	3 00

For 5 plants or more of one kind take the proportionate 10 rate; for 25 or more take the proportionate 100 rate whenever it is given.



Retinospora



Evergreen Shrubs and Rhododendrons at blooming time on the estate of C. O. Dexter, Sandwich, Mass.

EVERGREEN SHRUBS

This group is distinguished from the Tree Evergreens by having a generally bush or shrub-like habit of growth with shrub-like leaves (rather than needles) which are evergreen. Among this group are several of the "aristocrats of the garden." Most of them will succeed perfectly in full sun; many are even richer colored and more beautiful in partial to deep shade. Most of them have exceedingly beautiful flowers; others have attractive fruit effects.

RHODODENDRON

This family is certainly the "king of the aristocrats" with its profusion of large, often bright, sometimes soft clear colors, and its broad rich leaves. Rhododendrons demand a fairly acid soil (which, by the way, is the predominating type in this general area—if it has not been modified by the use of too much manure), and, therefore, succeed very well in most of New England except the very coldest sections. Equally valuable as foundation or as border plants, and invaluable for shady places. We dig our Rhododendrons B&B.

CATAWBA RHODODENDRON (*Rhododendron catawbiense*). 6 ft. M. Leaves 4 to 6 inches, slightly recurved. Flowers bright deep magenta-pink, late May. Withstands adverse conditions.

	Each	10
3 to 3½ ft.....	\$7 00	\$65 00
2½ to 3 ft.....	5 00	47 00
2 to 2½ ft.....	3 50	32 50
18 to 24 in.....	2 50	22 50
15 to 18 in.....	1 75	16 00

80 ft. or other similar figure, following a plant name, means that this is the average normal maximum height that the plant attains at maturity under general New England conditions. Other symbols indicate comparative rates of growth as follows:

R, rapid grower

VR, very rapid grower

M, medium grower

S, slow grower

VS, very slow grower

ROSEBAY RHODODENDRON (*Rhododendron maximum*). 10 ft. M. Leaves 6 to 10 inches. Flowers white with pink markings, late June. Prefers at least partial shade. Each 10

4 to 4½ ft.....	\$7 50	\$72 00
3½ to 4 ft.....	6 00	55 00
3 to 3½ ft.....	4 50	42 00
2½ to 3 ft.....	3 00	27 00
2 to 2½ ft.....	2 25	21 00
18 to 24 in.....	1 75	16 00

HYBRID RHODODENDRONS. These were developed from crossing Catawba Rhododendron with other sorts from many far countries. They retain many of the superior qualities of the Catawba and have been improved by the addition of other colors. These we have in two divisions—the seed-grown plants which have a wide variety of colors from nearly white down through the pinks to red. These are exceedingly hardy. Also, we have the grafted named plants in which we can furnish definite specific colors, each according to its particular name. Their flowering periods range from mid-May to early June.

SEED-GROWN HYBRID RHODODENDRONS. 8 to 10 ft. M. Various colors ranging from pale, medium, and dark pink, to red. Each 10

2½ to 3 ft.....	\$6 00	\$57 00
2 to 2½ ft.....	4 50	42 00
18 to 24 in.....	3 30	30 00
15 to 18 in.....	2 40	21 60

FILLER PLANTS . EVERGREEN SHRUBS

GRAFTED NAMED HYBRID RHODODENDRONS. 8 ft. M.

Amphion. Clear pink.	Each	
2 to 2½ ft.....		\$7 50
15 to 18 in.....		3 50
Catawbiense Album. White, yellow spots.		
2 to 2½ ft.....		7 50
15 to 18 in.....		3 50
Everestianum. Pink-lavender, crinkled petals.		
18 to 24 in.....		6 00
15 to 18 in.....		3 50
Lee's Dark Purple. Purple.		
2 to 2½ ft.....		7 50
15 to 18 in.....		3 50
Mrs. C. S. Sargent. Deep rose-pink.		
2 to 2½ ft.....		7 50
15 to 18 in.....		3 50

CAROLINA RHODODENDRON (*Rhododendron carolinianum*). 6 ft. S. The best of the small-leaved varieties. Grows in dense bush form. Leaves 1½ to 2½ inches, dark bronze-green. Flower clusters 3 inches, usually cover the plant, middle and late May; colors pale to deep pink. Very fine, very hardy. Each 10 100

2 to 2½ ft.....	\$2 75	\$25 00	\$225 00
18 to 24 in.....	2 00	18 00	165 00
15 to 18 in.....	1 50	13 50	125 00

WHITE CAROLINA RHODODENDRON (*Rhod. carolinianum album*). 6 ft. S. A white-flowered variety of the preceding. Each 10

3 to 4 ft.....	\$4 50	\$42 00
2½ to 3 ft.....	3 50	33 00
2 to 2½ ft.....	3 00	27 00
18 to 24 in.....	2 40	21 00

BOX-LEAF RHODODENDRON (*Rhod. micranthum*). Low, compact, broader than tall. Leaves 1 inch, narrow. Flowers small, white, early June. Each 10

3 to 3½ ft.....	\$6 00	\$55 00
2½ to 3 ft.....	4 50	42 00
2 to 2½ ft.....	3 00	27 00

SMIRNOW RHODODENDRON (*Rhod. smirnowi*). 6 ft. S. Bushy, slow growing. Leaves 4 to 5 inches, recurved with white felt coating on under side. Flowers pale pink with slight lavender tinge, large, mid-May. Each

2 to 2½ ft.....	\$7 50
18 to 24 in.....	6 50

WILSON RHODODENDRON (*Rhod. wilsonii*). 2½ ft. S. Low, rounding, dense; broader than tall. Leaves 1½ to 2 inches, glossy. Flowers deep pink, small, June, July. Each 10

18 to 24 in.....	\$5 00	\$45 00
15 to 18 in.....	3 50	33 00
12 to 15 in.....	2 75	26 00

LAUREL

This family is an "own cousin" to the Rhododendrons, resembles them, and is used for same purposes.

MOUNTAIN LAUREL (*Kalmia latifolia*). 8 ft. M. Bushy shrub ultimately developing into broad round masses. Leaves are typical "Laurel-shape," pointed, elliptical, dark, glossy. Flowers late May to mid-June, in clusters, white with pink markings, sometimes entirely tinged pink. Each 10

3 to 3½ ft.....	\$5 40	\$51 00
2½ to 3 ft.....	3 60	33 00
2 to 2½ ft.....	2 70	24 00
18 to 24 in.....	2 25	21 00
15 to 18 in.....	1 75	16 00

ANDROMEDA

MOUNTAIN ANDROMEDA (*Pieris floribunda*). 3 ft. S. A sort of second cousin to the Rhododendrons and the Laurels. Habit low, broad, round. Leaves 1 to 1½ inches, elliptical, thick, dark. Flowers white, like Lily-of-the-Valley, in clusters of erect spikes. April and early May. Very hardy. Decidedly fine. Each 10

2 to 2½ ft.....	\$5 00	\$48 00
18 to 24 in.....	3 30	30 00
15 to 18 in.....	2 00	19 50
12 to 15 in.....	1 50	13 80

JAPANESE ANDROMEDA (*Pieris japonica*). 5 ft. S. A more erect form with lighter green leaves. Flowers in drooping clusters. Each 10

18 to 24 in., heavy.....	\$2 70	\$25 00
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HOLLY

This includes the usual prickly-leaf Holly as well as a smooth-leaf type. They don't like rich soils, but prefer the sandier moderately dry soils, with plenty of leaf-mold mixed in.

INKBERRY (*Ilex glabra*). 3 ft. S. Round shrub. Leaves 1 inch, narrow, elliptical, dark, glossy, smooth. Black berries. One of our finest native Evergreen Shrubs.

Each 10		
2½ to 3-ft. clumps.....	\$4 50	\$42 00
2 to 2½-ft. clumps.....	3 00	28 80
18 to 24-in. clumps.....	1 80	16 20
15 to 18-in. clumps.....	1 50	13 20
12 to 15-in. clumps.....	90	8 40

AMERICAN HOLLY (*Ilex opaca*). 25 ft. VS. The typical prickly-leaf Christmas Holly. Red berries.

Each 10		
2½ to 3 ft.....	\$6 00	\$54 00
2 to 2½ ft.....	4 50	42 50



Carolina Rhododendron



Glossy Wintercreeper

WINTERCREEPER

A most beautiful and useful family whose members have leaves of different sizes, shapes, and shades. Planted next to a wall, they climb like vines; by themselves they form bushes, round to conical; pruned somewhat they make excellent ground-covers.

WINTERCREEPER (*Euonymus radicans*). S. Twigs slender. Leaves $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, dark.

	Each	10	100
5-yr.	\$0 75	\$6 00	
4-yr.	60	4 50	\$33 00
3-yr.	45	3 90	30 00

BIGLEAF WINTERCREEPER (*Euon. rad. vegetus*). S. Twigs coarse. Leaves 1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches, oval to round. Bears heavily of orange berries. Slow climber.

	Each	10	100
18 x 18 in.	\$2 00	\$18 00	\$160 00
15 x 15 in.	1 20	10 80	96 00
5-yr.	90	7 50	66 00
4-yr.	60	4 80	42 00
3-yr.	45	3 60	30 00
2-yr.	35	3 00	24 00

GLOSSY WINTERCREEPER (*Euon. rad. carrierei*). M. Leaves $1\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 inches, elliptical, glossy. Bears fruits fairly abundantly. Rather fast climber.

	Each	10	100
24 x 24 in.	\$3 00	\$27 00	
18 x 18 in.	2 00	18 00	
15 x 15 in.	1 20	10 80	
5-yr.	90	7 50	\$66 00
4-yr.	60	4 80	42 00
3-yr.	45	3 60	30 00
2-yr.	35	3 00	24 00

BRONZE WINTERCREEPER (*Euon. rad. colo-rata*). M. Prostrate, creeping habit. Leaves $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, red beneath, bronze in winter.

	Each	10	100
6-yr.	\$0 75	\$5 40	\$45 00
5-yr.	60	4 80	36 00
4-yr.	45	3 60	30 00
3-yr.	35	3 00	24 00

SILVEREDGE WINTERCREEPER (*Euon. rad. argenteo-marginatus*). S. Twigs slender. Leaves $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, green center, silver margins.

	Each	10	100
5-yr.			\$1 00
4-yr.			75

BABY WINTERCREEPER (*Euon. rad. minimus*). S. Twigs very fine. Leaves $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, dark.

	Each	10	100
3-yr., 4-in. pots	\$0 55	\$4 50	\$36 00

PROSTRATE BABY WINTERCREEPER (*Euon. rad. kewensis*). VS. Creeping habit. Branchlets very slender. Leaves dark, $\frac{1}{3}$ inch.

	Each	10	100
3-yr., 3-in. pots	\$0 40	\$3 50	\$27 00

HEATHER

Small, clumpy shrubs seldom more than 18 inches high. Branches nearly erect, leaves minute. Flowers minute, usually in August and September. Excellent for bank plantings, for ground-covers, as facers for other plantings. Requires acid soil.

Prices, except as otherwise noted

	Each	10
10 to 15 in.	\$0 75	\$6 50
8 to 10 in.	60	5 00
6 to 8 in.	50	4 00

HEATHER (*Calluna vulgaris*). 15 in. VS. Flowers pink. 8 to 10 in.; 6 to 8 in.

WHITE HEATHER (*Cal. vulg. alba*). 15 in. VS. Flowers white. 8 to 10 in.; 6 to 8 in.

TALL WHITE HEATHER (*Cal. vulg. alba elata*). 18 in. VS. Flowers white. 8 to 10 in.; 6 to 8 in.

SPIKY WHITE HEATHER (*Cal. vulg. alba spicata*). 15 in. VS. Flowers white. 8 to 10 in.; 6 to 8 in.

ALPORTI HEATHER (*Cal. vulg. alporti*). 15 in. VS. Flowers rosy carmine. 8 to 10 in.; 6 to 8 in.

GOLDEN HEATHER (*Cal. vulg. aurea*). 8 in. VS. Golden tinged foliage. 10 to 15 in.; 8 to 10 in.; 6 to 8 in.

BRONZE HEATHER (*Cal. vulg. cuprea*). 15 in. VS. Golden tinged foliage. 8 to 10 in.; 6 to 8 in.

HAMMOND HEATHER (*Cal. vulg. hammondi*). 15 in. VS. Profusion of pink flowers. 10 to 15 in.

WHITE HAMMOND HEATHER (*Cal. vulg. ham. alba*). 15 in. VS. Profusion of white flowers. Heavy foliage. 10 to 15 in.; 8 to 10 in.; 6 to 8 in.

WOOLLY HEATHER (*Cal. vulg. hirsuta*). 8 in. VS. Heavy grayish foliage. 6 to 8 in.

COARSE HEATHER (*Cal. vulg. monstrosa*). 12 in. VS. Flowers purple. Thick foliage, bright yellowish green tips. 6 to 8 in.

MOSS HEATHER (*Cal. vulg. nana*). 6 in. VS. Small, deep green, moss-like clumps.

	Each	10
6 to 8-in. spread clumps	\$0 60	\$5 00
4 to 6-in. spread clumps	50	4 00

RED HEATHER (*Cal. vulg. rubra*). 15 in. VS. Flowers rosy carmine. 6 to 8 in.

UPRIGHT HEATHER (*Cal. vulg. rubra elata*). 15 in. VS. Flowers rosy crimson. 6 to 8 in.

HEATH

Similar to Heather, but not quite so hardy. Flowers minute. June to September.

SPRING HEATH (*Erica carnea*). Flowers red, early spring.

	Each	10
4 to 6 in.	\$0 50	\$4 00

FILLER PLANTS . EVERGREEN SHRUBS

DARLEY HEATH (<i>Erica darleyensis</i>). 15 in. VS. Flowers red.	Each	10	
4 to 6 in.....	\$0 50	\$4 00	
CROSSLEAF HEATH (<i>Erica tetralix</i>). 8 in. VS. Flowers rosy pink on tip of branches. Grayish green foliage.	Each	10	
6 to 8 in.....	\$0 60	\$5 00	
CORNISH HEATH (<i>Erica vagans</i>). 12 in. VS. Flowers purplish pink.	Each	10	
4 to 6 in.....	\$0 50	\$4 00	

DAPHNE

ROSE DAPHNE (<i>Daphne cneorum</i>). 18 in. S. Another small clumpy many-stemmed plant. Leaves narrow, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. Flowers in small clusters, pink, fragrance resembling Trailing Arbutus, May, June, and often again in summer.	Each	10	
15 to 18 in.....	\$2 00	\$18 00	
8 to 10 in.....	1 00	9 00	
6 to 8 in.....	75	7 00	

BOXWOOD

COMMON BOX (<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>). 12 ft. VS. Well-known shrub used for hedges and individuals. Leaves $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Rather too tender except to the south of here.	Each	10	
15 to 18 in.....	\$1 25	\$11 00	
12 to 15 in.....	1 00	9 00	
TRUE DWARF BOX (<i>Buxus semp. suffruticosa</i>). 3 ft. VVS. Used for dwarf edgings, but somewhat tender for this climate. A better plant for New England is our Dwarf Hedge Yew described on page 23.	Each	10	100
8 to 10 in.....	\$0 60	\$5 50	\$48 00
6 to 8 in.....	50	4 50	40 00

BARBERRY (Evergreen)

WINTERGREEN BARBERRY (<i>Berberis julianæ</i>). 4 ft. S. Erect, loose shrub, with thorns. Leaves irregular, elliptical, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.	Each	10	
18 to 24 in.....	\$1 25	\$11 00	

SARGENT BARBERRY (<i>Berb. sargentiana</i>). 4 ft. S. Spiky, holly-like leaves, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches.	Each	10	
18 to 24 in.....	\$1 25	\$11 00	
WARTY BARBERRY (<i>Berb. verruculosa</i>). 2 ft. VS. Nearly prostrate. Leaves prickly, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, twisted.	Each	10	
6 to 9 in.....	\$1 00	\$9 00	

SANDMYRTLE

BOX SANDMYRTLE (<i>Leiophyllum buxifolium</i>). 18 in. VS. Clumpy, many-stemmed shrub. Leaves $\frac{1}{3}$ inch. Small clusters of white flowers, June.	Each	10	
8 to 10 in.....	\$1 25	\$11 00	
6 to 8 in.....	1 00	9 00	
ALLEGHANY SANDMYRTLE (<i>Lei. bux. prostratum</i>). 12 in. VVS. A lower-growing variety of the preceding.	Each	10	
6 to 8 in.....	\$1 25	\$11 00	

Miscellaneous Evergreen Shrubs

LEUCOTHOE, Drooping (<i>Leucothoe catesbaei</i>). 4 ft. M. Loose, open shrub with very arching branches. Leaves narrow, pointed, 4 inches, glossy, turning red to purple in winter. Flowers in drooping racemes, white, like Lily-of-the- Valley, late May.	Each	10	
2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.....	\$2 50	\$22 50	
18 to 24 in.....	1 80	16 20	
15 to 18 in.....	1 50	13 50	
HOLLYGRAPE, Oregon (<i>Mahonia aquifolia</i>). 3 ft. S. Holly-like leaves which usually winterkill.	Each	10	
18 to 24 in.....	\$1 50	\$13 50	
15 to 18 in.....	1 00	9 00	
LEATHERLEAF (<i>Chamædaphne calyculata</i>). 3 ft. S. Small clumpy shrub with arching branches. Leaves 1 inch, have poor winter color. Useful only in naturalistic plantings in moist sandy soil.	Each	10	
18 to 24 in.....	\$1 50		
15 to 18 in.....	1 00	\$9 00	

EVERGREEN GROUND-COVERS

PACHYSANDRA, Japanese (<i>Pachysandra terminalis</i>). 10 in. S. One of the best ground-covers —especially in very heavy shade. Short erect fleshy stems, extend through root stolons into compact masses. Leaves $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches, elliptical. Small white flowers. Late May.	Each	10	100
From 3-in. pots.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
Field-grown.....	30	2 40	18 00

BEARBERRY (<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>). 8 in. S. The best ground-cover for sandy soils. Excellent on banks. Won't grow in ordinary soil. Must have sand or gravel with some leaf-mold about roots. Leaves narrow, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, rich purplish winter color. Flowers white tinged with red, April to July. Small crimson berries.	Each	10	100
4-yr., 4-in. pots.....	\$0 75	\$6 50	
3-yr., 3-in. pots.....	60	5 40	\$48 00
2-yr., 3-in. pots.....	50	4 50	40 00

PACHISTIMA, Canby (<i>Pachistima canbyi</i>). 8 in. VS. Minute bushes. Leaves $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. When planted close, develops into solid mat of very dark green. Withstands full sun as well as moderate shade, and all but the wetter soils.	Each	10	100
6 to 8-in., field-grown.....	\$0 75	\$6 50	\$60 00
4 to 6-in., field-grown.....	60	5 40	48 00

PERIWINKLE, Common (<i>Vinca minor</i>). VR. A ground-creeping vine. Long runners lying on ground take root and form a dense mass; will hold banks from washing. Leaves elliptical, 1 inch, dark, glossy. Flowers blue, April to September.	Each	10	100
Pot- and field-grown.....	\$0 25	\$1 80	\$13 50
PERIWINKLE, White (<i>Vinca minor alba</i>). VR. A white-flowered variety of the preceding.	Each	10	

2-yr. pot-grown and field-grown.....	\$0 45	\$3 60	
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For 5 plants or more of one kind take the proportionate 10 rate; for 25 or more
take the proportionate 100 rate whenever it is given



Azaleas in Bloom at Arnold Arboretum

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

These are preëminently the best plants for general use as Fillers. Their various shrubby forms contrast to the more set forms of the accent plants, and their bare stems in winter give agreeable contrast from, and lend accent to, the Evergreen Trees. Since few shrubs have unusual forms they should not be planted for individual specimens but in masses for composite effect. Among the shrubs are found varieties with wide divergences in their ultimate heights. Obviously, the larger sorts should be planted in the larger spaces and in the back rows; the medium ones in the middle rows. The small ones should be used as Facers in the front rows of a planting.

AZALEA

Just as the Rhododendron is the King of the Evergreen Shrubs, so are its cousins, the Azaleas, the aristocrats of the Deciduous Shrubs. In color, the Azaleas give an assortment of hues in much wider range than in the Rhododendrons—and flowering periods from mid-April to early July. Like its cousins, Azaleas, too, must have acid soils. For that reason, they do very well in our natural New England soils, except where modified by use of lime or heavy application of manure.

FLAME AZALEA (*Azalea calendulacea*). 8 ft.

Very showy yellow, orange, copper, scarlet, and flaming blends thereof, late May to mid June.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.....	\$4 50	\$42 50
2½ to 3 ft.....	3 60	33 00
2 to 2½ ft.....	3 00	27 00
18 to 24 in.....	2 00	18 00
15 to 18 in.....	1 50	13 50

GHENT AZALEA (*Azalea gandavensis*). 10 ft. A race resulting from the crossing of the Flame Azalea with other choice Azaleas from all over the world. Our stock has a similar, but still greater, range of color than the Flame Azalea.

	Each	10
2½ to 3 ft.....	\$4 50	\$42 00
2 to 2½ ft.....	3 50	33 00
18 to 24 in.....	2 75	25 00
15 to 18 in.....	2 00	18 00

	Each	10
18 to 24 in.....	\$2 75	\$25 00
15 to 18 in.....	2 00	18 00

	Each	10
3 to 3½ ft.....	\$6 00	\$54 00
2½ to 3 ft.....	5 00	45 00
2 to 2½ ft.....	3 60	33 00
18 to 24 in.....	2 50	22 50
15 to 18 in.....	2 00	18 00

	Each	10
2 to 2½ ft.....	\$3 30	\$30 00
18 to 24 in.....	2 40	21 00
15 to 18 in.....	1 80	16 50

	Each	10
2 to 2½ ft.....	\$3 30	\$30 00
18 to 24 in.....	2 40	21 00
15 to 18 in.....	1 80	16 50

FILLER PLANTS . DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

KOREAN AZALEA (*Azalea poukhanensis*). 3 ft. Low, broad, rounding. Flowers large, fragrant, pure orchid, very profuse, greater part of May.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in.....	\$2 75	\$25 00
15 to 18 in.....	2 00	18 00

PINKSHELL AZALEA (*Azalea vaseyi*). 6 ft. Loose irregular shrub. Flowers soft pink, early to middle May. A sturdy American plant with a delicate Japanese appearance.

	Each	10
2½ to 3 ft.....	\$5 00	\$45 00
2 to 2½ ft.....	3 60	33 00
18 to 24 in.....	2 70	25 00
15 to 18 in.....	2 00	18 00

SWAMP AZALEA (*Azalea viscosa*). 8 ft. Narrow compact habit. Small white flowers, slightly fragrant, late June, early July.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.....	\$3 50	\$33 00
2½ to 3 ft.....	2 75	25 00
2 to 2½ ft.....	2 00	18 00
18 to 24 in.....	1 50	13 50

ARNOLD AZALEA (*Azalea arnoldiana*). 6 ft. Very free flowering. Brilliant intense pink flowers, late May.

	Each
15 to 18 in.....	\$3 00

MONGOLIAN AZALEA (*Azalea mucronulata*). 6 ft. The earliest of all Azaleas to flower; rosy lavender, middle and late April.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in.....	\$2 70	\$25 00
15 to 18 in.....	2 25	19 50

LOUISA HUNNEWELL AZALEA (*Azalea mollis*, *Louisa Hunnewell*). 6 ft. Large clusters, orange to salmon, occasionally golden yellow, late May, early June.

	Each	10
2 to 2½ ft.....	\$4 50	\$42 00
18 to 24 in.....	3 60	34 50
15 to 18 in.....	2 70	25 00

PLANTS CLOSELY ALLIED TO AZALEAS

These are also acid-loving ericaceous plants. They thrive under similar conditions as do Azaleas, and are also suitable to plant with them.

BLUEBERRY, High Bush (*Vaccinium corymbosum*). 8 ft. Small white bell-shaped flowers, June. Edible blue to black berries July, August. Fall foliage flaming orange, scarlet to crimson.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.....	\$2 50	\$22 50
4 to 5 ft.....	1 65	15 00
3 to 4 ft.....	1 20	10 50

ENKIANTHUS, Redvein (*Enkianthus campanulatus*). 8 ft. Small red or pink-veined drooping bells, June. Fall foliage brilliant pink, scarlet, orange, red, yellow.

	Each	10
3 to 3½ ft.....	\$4 20	\$39 00
2½ to 3 ft.....	3 00	27 00
2 to 2½ ft.....	2 40	21 00
18 to 24 in.....	1 80	16 50

RHODORA (*Rhodora canadensis*). 3 ft. Strongly resembles the Azalea. Flowers rosy purple, early May. Prefers moist soil.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in.....	\$1 80	\$16 50
15 to 18 in.....	1 20	10 50

ALTHAEA (Shrub) 12 ft.

Narrow, tall shrubs, even small trees. Erect stems. Flowers 2 to 3 inches, single and double, August and early September. A trifle tender, but very beautiful where it does succeed.

NAMED VARIETIES OF HIBISCUS SYRIACUS

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0 60	\$4 50

Anemonæflorus. Double; pink.

Boule de Feu. Semi-double; violet-red.

Cœlestis. Large; single; blue. Free flowering.

Double Red.

Duchesse de Brabant. Double; pink. One of the best.

Jean d'Arc. Double; white.

Lady Stanley. Double; blush-white with pink eye.

Totus Albus. Single; white.

BAYBERRY

NORTHERN BAYBERRY (*Myrica carolinensis*)

4 ft. Dwarf spreading shrub native to dry sandy coastal soils. Leaves long, narrow, semi-evergreen. Covered with small light gray to whitish berries with sweet pungent aromatic odor. Each 10

2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 75	\$6 90
18 to 24 in.....	60	5 40

SWEETGALE (*Myr. gale*). 3 ft. Low, erect. Small, dark gray-green, fragrant leaves.

	Each
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 75
18 to 24 in.....	60



Korean Azalea

LANDSCAPE SERVICE

Besides the growing of plants, we also maintain a complete Landscape Service. We have a staff of experienced, trained Landscape Architects for designing, and of Landscape Gardeners for executing Home Landscape Developments. For those within a radius of 100 miles from either of our offices, who wish to be relieved of the details of planning and planting, this Landscape Service is of immeasurable value. The cost is moderate. A representative will call at your home for consultation without any obligation to you.



Truehedge Columnberry

BARBERRY

A well-known family of beautiful and useful shrubs. Mostly compact, some are gracefully arching. Some have colored leaves; nearly all have brilliant fall foliage. Some have conspicuous yellow blossoms, all have scarlet fruit which remains until early winter at least. Their thorny branches make the Barberries excellent plants for protective hedges.

Truehedge Columnberry

Berberis thunbergi pluriflora erecta
(U. S. Plant Patent No. 110)
(Propagation Rights Reserved)

A wonderful new improvement of the old dependable Japanese Barberry, developed by five generations of breeding and selection. It has every good point of its parent type—its hardiness, tenacity of life under trying conditions, and adaptability to wide variations of soils and exposures.

Besides this it has other advantages of its own. TRUEHEDGE COLUMNBERRY has darker foliage than the Japanese Barberry, remaining dark in spite of severe drought; its fall color is even richer and deeper; and its scarlet berries are borne with still greater profusion. But most important of all of the advantages of TRUEHEDGE COLUMNBERRY is its perfect habit of growth; its dense, erect, bushy, columnar shape, which makes a perfect hedge the instant it is planted, and needs little or no pruning to keep it perfect. While more expensive to purchase, it is actually cheaper in the end, by virtue of the saving in pruning labor, and you don't have to wait years for the hedge to develop its form.

WARNING. Home gardeners have been awaiting just some such plant for years; they are buying it greedily. The supply is limited; if you want yours, order early.

	Each	10	100
24 to 30 in.	\$1 00	\$9 00	\$80 00
18 to 24 in.	80	7 00	60 00
15 to 18 in.	60	5 00	45 00
12 to 15 in.	50	4 00	35 00
9 to 12 in.	40	3 00	25 00

JAPANESE BARBERRY (*Berberis thunbergi*). The old standby small hedge-plant. Noted for its graceful habit, suitability to shearing, and brilliant fall foliage and fruit.

	Each	10	100
3 to 3½ ft.	\$0 75	\$7 00	\$60 00
2½ to 3 ft.	60	4 50	36 00
2 to 2½ ft.	40	3 00	27 00
18 to 24 in.	30	2 40	18 00

REDLEAF JAPANESE BARBERRY (*Berb. thun. atropurpurea*). 5 ft. A variety of preceding, having bright purplish blood-red leaves, if planted in full sun.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in.	\$0 75	\$6 00
15 to 18 in.	50	4 50

EUROPEAN BARBERRY (*Berb. vulgaris*). 6 ft. Narrow habit; coarser stems; leaves large.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.	\$0 60	\$4 50
3 to 4 ft.	45	3 90
2 to 3 ft.	35	2 70

PURPLE BARBERRY (*Berb. vulg. atropurpurea*). 6 ft. Purple-leaf variety of preceding.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 50	\$4 50
2 to 3 ft.	45	3 90

VERNA BARBERRY (*Berb. vernæ*). 8 ft. Broad, full, gracefully arching. Flowers long drooping clusters, bright yellow, late May, early June. Pink berries remain nearly all winter.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$1 25	\$11 00
2 to 3 ft.	90	8 40

DIELS BARBERRY (*Berb. dielsiana*). 8 ft. Upright, arching. Leaves 2 inches long, toothed. Flowers in racemes 3 inches long.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.	\$1 00	\$8 50
3 to 4 ft.	75	6 00

AMUR BARBERRY (*Berb. amurensis*). 8 ft. Narrow vase-shape or arching shrub. Leaves 3 inches long. Fruit clusters 4 inches long.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 90	\$8 40

For 5 plants or more of one kind and size take the proportionate 10 rate; for 25 or more take the proportionate 100 rate whenever it is given

BUCKTHORN

COMMON BUCKTHORN (*Rhamnus cathartica*). 10 ft. Irregular, erect habit, slightly thorny. Leaves round-oval, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Black fruit.

	Each	10
6 to 8 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 60
5 to 6 ft.	60	4 80
4 to 5 ft.	50	3 90
3 to 4 ft.	40	3 00
2 to 3 ft.	30	1 80

GLOSSY BUCKTHORN (*Rhamnus frangula*). 12 ft. Upward spreading habit. Leaves oval, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches, glossy. Black berries. Each 10

	Each	10
6 to 8 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 60
5 to 6 ft.	60	4 80
4 to 5 ft.	50	3 90

DAHURIAN BUCKTHORN (*Rhamnus dahurica*). 20 ft. Large spreading habit. Leaves 4 inches long, finely toothed, grayish green. Fruit black. Each

	Each	
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 50	

CHOKEBERRY

RED CHOKEBERRY (*Aronia arbutifolia*). 10 ft. Narrow erect shrub. Leaves elliptical, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, crimson in fall. Small white flowers, May. Crimson fruits. Each 10

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.	\$0 90	\$8 40
3 to 4 ft.	65	6 00
2 to 3 ft.	50	4 20

BLACK CHOKEBERRY (*Aronia melanocarpa*). 6 ft. Rounding shrub with many erect stems. Fruit black. Each 10

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.	\$1 00	\$9 00
4 to 5 ft.	75	6 60
3 to 4 ft.	60	5 10
2 to 3 ft.	50	4 20

COTONEASTER

This beautiful, attractive, and interesting family of shrubs consists of two divisions:—the medium-sized varieties having typical shrubby habits, and the dwarf sorts having low, flattish to fan-shaped, spreading or sprawling habits. All have a profusion of small flowers in May, and usually of very ornamental berries. Many of the dwarf sorts have semi-evergreen leaves.

MEDIUM SORTS

DIELS COTONEASTER (*Cotoneaster dielsiana*). 6 ft. Gracefully spreading bush. Semi-arching branchlets. Leaves $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, semi-glossy, crimson in fall. Flowers pink. Fruit red. Each 10

2 to 3 ft., B&B.	\$0 90	\$8 50
18 to 24 in., B&B.	75	7 00

SPREADING COTONEASTER (*Cot. divaricata*). 6 ft. Decidedly arching, spreading bush. Leaves glossy, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. Flowers pink. Fruit red. Each 10

2 to 3 ft., B&B.	\$0 90	\$7 50
18 to 24 in., B&B.	75	6 50

CORAL COTONEASTER (*Cot. racemiflora* "soon-garica"). 8 ft. Loose, irregular habit. Leaves gray. Pink flowers. Scarlet fruit. Usually a weak grower. Each 10

3 to 4 ft., B&B.	\$3 00	\$27 00
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SHINING COTONEASTER (*Cot. nitens*). 4 ft. Erect-spreading. Leaves somewhat glossy. Flowers pale pink. Fruit black. Each 10

5-in. pots, 15 to 18 in.	\$0 90	\$8 40
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DWARF SORTS

ROCK COTONEASTER (*Cot. horizontalis*). 3 ft. Flattish, spreading, sprawling habit. Leaves $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, dark, glossy, semi-evergreen. Flowers light pink. Berries bright red. Each 10

7-in. pots, 15 to 18 in.	\$1 50	\$13 50
5-in. pots, 9 to 12 in.	1 00	9 00
5-in. pots, 6 to 9 in.	75	7 00

WAXY COTONEASTER (*Cot. hor. perpusilla*). 3 ft. Slightly smaller-leaved variety of preceding. Each 10

5-in. pots, 9 to 12 in.	\$1 00	\$9 00
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WILSON COTONEASTER (*Cot. hor. wilsoni*). 3 ft. Branches more arching; rise higher off the ground. Each 10

5-in. pots, 15 to 18 in.	\$1 50	\$13 50
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ROCKSPRAY (*Cot. microphylla*). 3 ft. Minute-leaf variety. Each 10

3-in. pots, 9 to 12 in.	\$0 90	\$8 40
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DAMMER COTONEASTER (*Cot. dammeri*). Spreading. Almost a ground-creeper in habit. Flowers white. Fruit bright red. Each 10

4-in. pots, 6 to 9 in.	\$0 90	\$8 40
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POINTLEAF COTONEASTER (*Cot. apiculata*). 5 ft. Similar to Rock Cotoneaster, but fruit larger, bright scarlet. Each 10

6-in. pots, 6 to 9 in.	\$1 50	\$13 50
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PROSTRATE COTONEASTER (*Cot. prostrata*). Spreading; makes a flat mat. Each 10

6-in. pots, 12 to 15 in.	\$2 00	\$18 00
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DEUTZIA

LEMOINE DEUTZIA (*Deutzia lemoinei*). 5 ft. The finest and hardiest Deutzia. A compact shrub, literally covered with white blossoms in late May and early June. Excellent as a small flowering hedge. Each 10

3 to 4 ft.	\$0 55	\$4 80
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2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft.	45	3 60
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Lemoine Deutzia

FILLER PLANTS · DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

SLENDER DEUTZIA (<i>Deut. gracilis</i>). 3 ft. Small, clumpy, many fine stems. Profusion of white flowers in middle and late June.	Each	10
2 to 2½ ft.....	\$0 60	\$5 50
18 to 24 in.....	50	4 00

FUZZY DEUTZIA (<i>Deut. scabra crenata</i>). 6 ft. Double white flowers, sometimes pink outside petals, June.	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0 60	\$5 00
2 to 3 ft.....	50	4 50

ROCHESTER DEUTZIA (<i>Deut. scabra</i> , Pride of Rochester). 8 ft. Double white flowers, outside petals deep pink, June, July.	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0 60	\$5 00
2 to 3 ft.....	50	4 50

DOGWOOD

TATARIAN DOGWOOD (<i>Cornus alba</i>). 10 ft. Broad, bushy. Stems bright red in winter, brown in summer. Leaves oval, 4 to 5 inches, dark, strong, positive. Flowers yellowish white. Fruit white or slightly bluish.	Each	10
6 to 7 ft.....	\$1 00	\$9 00
5 to 6 ft.....	75	6 50
4 to 5 ft.....	60	5 00
3 to 4 ft.....	50	4 00

BAILEY DOGWOOD (<i>Cornus baileyi</i>). 10 ft. A narrow form of the preceding.	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.....	\$0 75	\$7 00
3 to 4 ft.....	60	5 50

CORNELIAN-CHERRY (<i>Cornus mas</i>). 20 ft. Full narrow form. Bark dark brown. Leaves elliptic. Flowers yellow, before leaves. Fruit scarlet.	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.....	\$1 50	\$14 00
3 to 4 ft.....	1 00	9 00
2 to 3 ft.....	90	8 40

BLOODTWIG DOGWOOD (<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>). 12 ft. Erect, spreading form. Branches deep blood-red. Leaves oval, 3 inches. Flowers white, May, June. Fruit, purplish black drupe.	Each	10
6 to 8 ft.....	\$1 50	\$13 50
5 to 6 ft.....	90	8 10
4 to 5 ft.....	60	4 80
3 to 4 ft.....	45	3 60



Flowers of Cornelian-Cherry

KOUSA DOGWOOD (<i>Cornus kousa</i>). 20 ft. Conical habit. Leaves 2 inches. Flowers cream-white, 2 inches broad, June. Handsome red fruit, August.	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.....	\$2 50	\$22 50
4 to 5 ft.....	1 65	15 00
3 to 4 ft.....	1 20	10 50

PAGODA DOGWOOD (<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>). 15 ft. Erect stems with horizontal branches well spaced, giving effect of layer after layer of branches. Yellow flowers, May, June. Fruit dark blue.	Each	10
6 to 8 ft.....	\$2 50	\$22 50
5 to 6 ft.....	1 65	15 00
4 to 5 ft.....	1 20	10 50
3 to 4 ft.....	90	8 40

GRAY DOGWOOD (<i>Cornus paniculata</i>). 10 ft. Bushy habit, with many erect stems. Leaves oval, 2 inches. Flowers white, June. Berries white.	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.....	\$1 00	\$9 00
4 to 5 ft.....	75	6 00
3 to 4 ft.....	60	5 00
2 to 3 ft.....	50	4 20

GOLDENTWIG DOGWOOD (<i>Cornus stolonifera flaviramea</i>). 8 ft. Bright yellow-twiggued variety of Red-Osier.	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 50	

EUONYMUS · BURNINGBUSH

WINGED EUONYMUS (<i>Euonymus alatus</i>). 10 ft. Symmetrical habit. Erect, arching branches, have corky wings on the bark. Leaves narrow, pointed, 3 inches, dark, with flame-scarlet fall colors. Small scarlet fruits. Very fine.	Each	10
6 to 8 ft.....	\$2 50	\$22 50
5 to 6 ft.....	1 95	18 00
4 to 5 ft.....	1 35	12 00
3 to 4 ft.....	75	6 60
2 to 3 ft.....	60	5 10

DWARF WINGED EUONYMUS (<i>Eu. alatus compacta</i>). 6 ft. A dwarf compact form of preceding. Excellent for hedges.	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$1 35	\$12 00

WINTERBERRY EUONYMUS (<i>Eu. bungeanus</i>). 12 ft. Erect, spreading, loose open habit. Branchlets slender. Green bark. Leaves light green. Fruit pink with orange husk.	Each	10
10 to 12 ft.....	\$2 70	\$24 00
8 to 10 ft.....	1 80	16 50
6 to 8 ft.....	1 35	10 80
5 to 6 ft.....	90	8 10
4 to 5 ft.....	75	6 00

EUROPEAN BURNINGBUSH (<i>Eu. europaeus</i>). 14 ft. Very narrow, erect. Bark slightly winged. Rich dark foliage. Fruit scarlet inside of red husk.	Each	10
6 to 7 ft.....	\$1 65	\$15 00
5 to 6 ft.....	1 20	10 50
4 to 5 ft.....	75	6 60
3 to 4 ft.....	60	5 10

YEDDO EUONYMUS (<i>Eu. yedoensis</i>). 8 ft. Loose, open, erect. Branches coarse. Leaves oval, 3 to 4 inches. Exceptional assortment of red fall colors. Fruit orange in pink husk, abundant. Very showy.	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.....	\$0 90	\$7 50
3 to 4 ft.....	75	6 50
2 to 3 ft.....	60	5 00

ELDER

AMERICAN ELDER (*Sambucus canadensis*). 12 ft. Coarse, open, loose, tall, spreading. Leaves narrow, 4 to 5 inches. Large flat heads of minute white flowers in June, followed by multitudes of small purple-black berries used for pies, jelly, wine.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.....	\$0 60	\$5 50
3 to 4 ft.....	50	3 90

CUTLEAF ELDER (*Sam. can. acutiloba*). 12 ft. A cutleaf variety of the preceding. Each 10

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0 60	\$5 40
2 to 3 ft.....	50	4 20

GOLDEN EUROPEAN ELDER (*Sam. nigra aurea*). 18 ft. A yellow-leaved variety similar to the American. Each

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0 75	

ELAEAGNUS

CHERRY ELÆGNUS (*Elæagnus longipes*). 6 ft. Reddish brown branches. Leaves elliptic, green above, silvery gray underneath. Yellowish white, fragrant flowers followed by edible scarlet fruit. Thrives near salt water. Each 10

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.....	\$1 00	\$9 00

RUSSIAN-OLIVE (*Elæ. angustifolia*). 20 ft. Large, spreading habit, somewhat spiny. Woolly leaves. Fragrant yellow flowers. Good at seashore. Fruit yellow, attractive. Each 10

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.....	\$0 75	\$6 60
4 to 5 ft.....	60	5 40
3 to 4 ft.....	50	4 50

AUTUMN ELÆGNUS (*Elæ. umbellata*). 18 ft. Erect stems, spreading branches, branchlets covered with brown scales. Leaves 1½ to 3 inches long, silvery beneath. Flowers fragrant. Fruit small, silvery when young, pink when ripe. Each 10

	Each	10
6 to 8 ft.....	\$1 50	\$13 50

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.....	1 05	9 60

FORSYTHIA

The most joyfully welcomed of all our shrubs. Their blaze of warming yellow flowers in early April gives promise of returning life after frozen winter. Must be planted in masses to provide this effect.

BORDER FORSYTHIA (*Forsythia intermedia*). 8 ft. Erect habit, with gracefully arching branchlets. Flowers bright strong positive yellow. Each 10

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.....	\$0 75	\$6 60
4 to 5 ft.....	60	5 50
3 to 4 ft.....	45	4 50

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.....	45	3 60

SHOWY BORDER FORSYTHIA (*For. int. spectabilis*). 8 ft. An exceptionally profuse flowering strain of the preceding. Each 10

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.....	\$0 75	\$6 60
3 to 4 ft.....	60	5 50
2 to 3 ft.....	45	4 50

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.....	\$0 90	\$8 00
4 to 5 ft.....	60	5 40
3 to 4 ft.....	55	4 50

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.....	45	3 90

WEEPING FORSYTHIA (*For. suspensa*). 8 ft. Upper branches rise, arch, then droop; lower branches spread and creep. Flowers golden yellow, in moderation. Each 10

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.....	\$0 90	\$8 00
4 to 5 ft.....	60	5 40
3 to 4 ft.....	55	4 50

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.....	45	3 90

FORTUNE FORSYTHIA (*For. susp. fortunei*). 8 ft. Branches gracefully arching. Golden yellow flowers in profusion. Each 10

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.....	\$0 75	\$6 00
4 to 5 ft.....	60	4 50



Honeysuckle

FOTHERGILLA

LARGE FOTHERGILLA (*Fothergilla major*). 8 ft. Coarsely toothed leaves. Flowers creamy white, rounding spikes, May. Showy. Slow-growing.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in.....	\$1 80	\$16 50
15 to 18 in.....	1 50	13 50

ALABAMA FOTHERGILLA (*Foth. monticola*). 6 ft. Similar to preceding, more spreading habit, larger flower-spikes. Each 10

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$2 25	\$21 00
18 to 24 in.....	1 80	16 50

HONEYSUCKLE

A family of bushy spreading shrubs of considerable grace. Most all species are well clothed to the ground with small leaves, about 1½ inches. Flowers are small, usually about 1 inch or slightly less, in May and June. Most all have small red berries.

MORROW HONEYSUCKLE (*Lonicera morrowi*). 12 ft. R. Irregular spreading habit. Leaves slightly gray. Flowers yellow and white. Each 10

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0 50	\$4 50
2 to 3 ft.....	40	3 50

MANCHURIAN HONEYSUCKLE (*Lon. ruprechtiana*). 12 ft. R. Graceful, arching, slender branches. Flowers yellow and white. Fruit yellow. Each 10

	Each	10
6 to 7 ft.....	\$1 00	\$9 00
5 to 6 ft.....	75	6 50
4 to 5 ft.....	60	5 00

TATARIAN HONEYSUCKLE (*Lon. tatarica*). 10 ft. R. Spreading habit. Pink flowers. Each 10

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.....	\$0 60	\$5 50
3 to 4 ft.....	50	4 50
2 to 3 ft.....	45	4 00

For 5 plants or more of one kind take the proportionate 10 rate; for 25 or more take the proportionate 100 rate whenever it is given.



Panicle Hydrangea

LARGE TATARIAN HONEYSUCKLE (*Lon. tat. grandiflora rosea*). 10 ft. R. Pink flowers somewhat larger than the preceding. Each 10
5 to 6 ft. \$0 75 \$5 40
4 to 5 ft. 60 4 50

WHITE TATARIAN HONEYSUCKLE (*Lon. tat. alba*). 10 ft. R. White flowers. Each 10
6 to 7 ft. \$1 00 \$9 00
5 to 6 ft. 75 6 50
4 to 5 ft. 60 5 50
3 to 4 ft. 50 4 50

WINTER HONEYSUCKLE (*Lon. fragrantissima*). 6 ft. S. Low, irregular, spreading. Fragrant yellowish white flowers, early spring. Each 10
4 to 5 ft. \$1 00 \$9 00
3 to 4 ft. 75 6 90

BROAD BLUELEAF HONEYSUCKLE (*Lon. korolkowi floribunda*). 12 ft. R. Very gray leaves. Flowers light pink. Each
3 to 4 ft. \$1 00
2 to 3 ft. 75

LATE HONEYSUCKLE (*Lon. maacki podocarpa*). 15 ft. VR. Loose, open, spreading. Flowers white, changing to yellowish, June. Fruit dark red. Each 10
4 to 5 ft. \$1 25 \$11 00
3 to 4 ft. 90

HYDRANGEA

PANICLE HYDRANGEA (*Hydrangea paniculata*). 8 ft. Tall spreading-branched shrub. Leaves oval, 4 to 5 inches, very dark. Loose, open, pointed panicles of single white flowers, July. The best of the Hydrangeas.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.	\$1 20	\$10 50
4 to 5 ft.	90	8 40
3 to 4 ft.	75	6 90
2 to 3 ft.	50	4 50

SNOWHILL HYDRANGEA (*Hydr. arborescens grandiflora*). 5 ft. Erect rounding shrub of many vertical stems. Leaves 4 inches, oval, dark. Flowers broad rounded heads, double, cream-white, July, August.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 50	\$3 60
2 to 3 ft.	40	3 00

PEEGEE HYDRANGEA (*Hydr. pan. grandiflora*). 12 ft. Coarse, loose, open, upright spreading. Flowers are monstrous cones of dingy pink, double individuals, July, August.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.	\$0 75	\$7 00
3 to 4 ft.	50	4 00
2 to 3 ft.	40	3 60

SILVERLEAF HYDRANGEA (*Hydr. radiata*). 8 ft. Similar to Snowhill Hydrangea. Leaf silvery beneath.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 60	\$5 40
2 to 3 ft.	50	4 20

HYPERICUM . ST. JOHNSWORT

GOLDEN ST. JOHNSWORT (*Hypericum aureum*). 4 ft. Stiff erect branches. Showy golden yellow flowers, August to September.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in.	\$0 50	\$4 80

DENSE-FLOWERED HYPERICUM (*Hyp. densiflorum*). 5 ft. Dense, stiff, round habit. Bright yellow flowers, July to September.

	Each	10
2 to 2½ ft.	\$0 60	\$5 40

HENRY HYPERICUM (*Hyp. patulum henryi*). 3 ft. Low, spreading. Golden yellow flowers late July, August. Slightly tender. O. K. to South.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in.	\$0 90	\$8 40

SHRUBBY ST. JOHNSWORT (*Hyp. prolificum*). 5 ft. Very abundant yellow flowers, midsummer.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$1 00	\$9 00
2 to 3 ft.	75	7 20

KERRIA

Small shrubs with many erect stems. Bark smooth, clean, green. Leaves pointed, oval, 2 inches. Flowers globe-shaped, golden yellow, June to September. Slightly tender.

SINGLE KERRIA (*Kerria japonica*). 3 ft. Flowers of 5 petals in single whorl.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in.	\$0 75	\$7 00

DOUBLE KERRIA (*Ker. jap. flore-pleno*). 5 ft. Flowers densely double.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 90	\$8 00
18 to 24 in.	75	7 40

For 5 plants or more of one kind take the proportionate 10 rate; for 25 or more take the proportionate 100 rate whenever it is given

LILAC

This is one of the best-known and loved families of shrubs. Erect, narrow habit, sometimes broadening into heavy clumps when older. Most sorts have smooth heart-shaped leaves, 2 to 4 inches. Flowers are in dense, erect panicles, very fragrant, and come in purple, white, and a great range of intermediate shades and tints, in late May and early June. Besides the usual natural species and varieties, we offer an extended list of the beautiful French Hybrid Lilacs comprising the very best varieties in this class.

COMMON LILAC (*Syringa vulgaris*). 12 ft. The old familiar Purple Lilac. Makes a good Flowering Hedge.

	Each	10	100
4 to 5 ft.	\$1 00	\$9 00	\$84 00
3 to 4 ft.	75	6 90	60 00
2 to 3 ft.	60	5 40	48 00

COMMON WHITE LILAC (*Syr. vulg. alba*). 12 ft. White-flowered form of preceding.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.	\$1 35	\$12 00
4 to 5 ft.	1 00	9 00
3 to 4 ft.	75	7 20
2 to 3 ft.	60	5 40

CHINESE LILAC (*Syr. chinensis*). 12 ft. Bushy habit of slender erect stems. Leaves small. Flowers in delicate small panicles, rosy red.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.	\$1 50	\$14 00
4 to 5 ft.	1 00	9 00
3 to 4 ft.	80	7 50
2 to 3 ft.	60	5 40

HUNGARIAN LILAC (*Syr. josikaea*). 12 ft. Coarse, bushy habit. Leaves oval, 4 inches, rough. Flowers in pointed panicles, light lavender-pink.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.	\$1 35	\$12 00
4 to 5 ft.	1 00	9 00

PERSIAN LILAC (*Syr. sperica*). 8 ft. Similar to Chinese Lilac. Flowers paler, rosy lavender.

	Each	
4 to 5 ft.	\$1 00	
3 to 4 ft.	75	

KOREAN LILAC (*Syr. dilatata*). 12 ft. Young branches chocolate color. Flowers, when expanded, delicate pale pink.

	Each	
2 to 3 ft.	\$1 25	\$11 00
1 to 2 ft.	10	

LATE LILAC (*Syr. villosa*). 12 ft. Coarse, bushy habit. Leaves oval, 4 inches. Pointed panicles of pinkish lavender flowers, late June.

	Each	
5 to 6 ft.	\$1 35	
4 to 5 ft.	1 00	1 00
3 to 4 ft.	75	75

HYBRID LILACS

This group contains by far the most beautiful Lilacs. The flower panicles are mostly large, dense, and very showy. Some are broad and rounding; others are narrow and pointed. Individual flowers of some varieties are single; others double. Petals vary, some round, some narrow, some pointed.

In color there is a very great range: white, purple, and the darkest of reds, as well as many intermediate variations and combinations. In these intermediates the buds will have one color, and the open flowers one color on the inside, another on the outside, giving delicate gorgeous two- and even three-tone effects. Their fragrance is even finer than in the Common Lilac.

ALPHONSE LAVALLEE. Double; large; pale lilac.

	Each	
3 to 4 ft.	\$1 65	
2 to 3 ft.	1 20	

BUFFON. Single; mauve-pink.

	Each	
3 to 4 ft.	\$2 25	
2 to 3 ft.	1 65	



Common Lilacs

FILLER PLANTS . DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

HYBRID LILACS, continued

CHARLES, THE TENTH. Single; reddish purple. Very free flowering.	Each	10	
5 to 6 ft.....	\$2 50	\$22 50	
4 to 5 ft.....	1 80	16 50	
3 to 4 ft.....	1 35	12 00	
2 to 3 ft.....	1 20	10 50	
CLAUDE BERNARD. Semi-double; bright lilac.	Each		
4 to 5 ft.....		\$2 50	
EDITH CAVELL. Double; pure white.	Each		
2 to 3 ft.....		\$1 65	
EMILE GENTIL. Double; bright cobalt-blue.	Each		
2 to 3 ft.....	\$1 65		
18 to 24 in.....		1 35	
HUGO KOSTER. Single; dark reddish purple.	Each	10	
4 to 5 ft.....	\$2 50	\$24 00	
3 to 4 ft.....	1 65	15 00	
2 to 3 ft.....	1 20	10 50	
JAN VAN TOL. Single; large; pure white.	Each	10	
4 to 5 ft.....	\$2 75	\$25 00	
3 to 4 ft.....	2 25	21 00	
2 to 3 ft.....	1 65	15 00	
JEAN MACE. Double; bluish mauve.	Each		
2 to 3 ft.....		\$1 65	
KATHERINE HAVEMEYER. Large; double; cobalt-blue.	Each		
2 to 3 ft.....		\$2 50	
LAMARTINE. Single; rosy mauve.	Each		
3 to 4 ft.....	\$2 25		
2 to 3 ft.....	1 65		
LUDWIG SPAETH. Single; very dark red.	Each	10	
3 to 4 ft.....	\$1 35	\$12 00	
2 to 3 ft.....	1 20	10 50	
MARECHAL LANNES. Semi-double; bluish violet.	Each		
3 to 4 ft.....	\$2 50		
2 to 3 ft.....	2 00		
MARIE LEGRAYE. Single; pure white.	Each		
3 to 4 ft.....		\$1 65	
MICHEL BUCHNER. Double; buds pink; petals lavender.	Each		
4 to 5 ft.....	\$2 50		
3 to 4 ft.....	1 65		
2 to 3 ft.....	1 20		
MISS ELLEN WILLMOTT. Double; white.	Each		
2 to 3 ft.....		\$2 00	
MME. CASIMIR-PERIER. Double; white.	Each	10	
3 to 4 ft.....	\$1 35	\$12 00	
2 to 3 ft.....	1 20	10 50	
MME. LEMOINE. Double; white.	Each	10	
5 to 6 ft.....	\$2 50	\$24 00	
4 to 5 ft.....	1 80		
3 to 4 ft.....	1 35	12 00	
2 to 3 ft.....	1 00	9 00	
MONTAIGNE. Double; pinkish mauve.	Each	10	
4 to 5 ft.....	\$2 75	\$25 00	
3 to 4 ft.....	2 25	21 00	
MONT BLANC. Single; white.	Each	10	
3 to 4 ft.....	\$2 25	\$21 00	
2 to 3 ft.....	1 65	15 00	
PASCAL. Single; lilac.	Each		
3 to 4 ft.....		\$2 50	

HYBRID LILACS, continued

PRESIDENT FALLIERES. Double; pale lavender.	Each	
2 to 3 ft.....		\$1 65
PRESIDENT GREVY. Double; light blue.	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.....	\$2 00	\$18 00
3 to 4 ft.....	1 35	12 00
2 to 3 ft.....	1 20	10 50
REAUMUR. Single; violet-carmine.	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.....	\$2 50	
2 to 3 ft.....	1 65	\$15 00
RUBRA DE MARLY. Single; rosy purple.	Each	
3 to 4 ft.....		\$1 65
VAUBAN. Double; soft mauve.	Each	
3 to 4 ft.....		\$2 25
VESTALE. Single; pure white.	Each	
2 to 3 ft.....		\$1 65
WALDECK-ROUSSEAU. Double; deep violet.	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.....		\$3 00
3 to 4 ft.....	2 25	\$21 00

TREE-FORM HYBRID LILACS

This group consists of shrubs that have been trained as diminutive trees, having a single bare straight lower trunk, branching from its upper sections.

Each	10
5 to 6 ft.....	\$3 50
4 to 5 ft.....	2 40

CHARLES, THE TENTH. Single; reddish purple.
5 to 6 ft., 4 to 5 ft.

HUGO KOSTER. Single. Dark reddish purple.
5 to 6 ft., 4 to 5 ft.

JAN VAN TOL. Single; pure white. Choice variety.
4 to 5 ft.

LUDWIG SPAETH. Single; dark red. 4 to 5 ft.

MICHEL BUCHNER. Double; pale lilac. 4 to 5 ft.

PRESIDENT GREVY. Double; light blue. 5 to 6 ft.,
4 to 5 ft.

MOCKORANGE

As a whole, the members of this family are erect shrubs with many stems ascending from the ground. All varieties have white flowers in late June to early July. A few are very fragrant. Leaves are small, 1 to 3 inches, narrow to elliptical.

SWEET MOCKORANGE (*Philadelphus coronarius*). 10 ft. Bark brownish red. Huge clusters of white flowers resembling Orange blossoms.

Each	10
6 to 8 ft.....	\$0 75
5 to 6 ft.....	60
4 to 5 ft.....	50
3 to 4 ft.....	40

GORDON MOCKORANGE (*Phila. gordonianus*). 10 ft. Irregular spreading habit, coarse.

Each	10
6 to 8 ft.....	\$0 60
5 to 6 ft.....	50

BIG-SCENTLESS MOCKORANGE (*Phila. grandiflorus*). 10 ft. Large flowers without fragrance.

Each	10
6 to 8 ft.....	\$0 75
5 to 6 ft.....	60
4 to 5 ft.....	50

ROUNDLEAF MOCKORANGE (<i>Phila. speciosissimus</i>). 8 ft. Medium-sized flowers. Light tan bark.	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.....	\$0 60	\$5 00
3 to 4 ft.....	50	

DWARF MOCKORANGE (<i>Phila. cor. nanus</i>). 4 ft. A dwarf form of the old-fashioned Sweet Mock-orange.	Each	10
18 to 24 in.....	\$0 60	\$4 80

GOLDEN MOCKORANGE (<i>Phila. cor. foliis aureis</i>). 4 ft. A dwarf form with bright golden leaves when planted in the sun.	Each	10
18 to 24 in.....	\$0 75	\$6 50

HYBRID VARIETIES OF MOCKORANGE

A sub-group of medium-sized shrubs, developed for profusion of flowers.

AVALANCHE. 6 ft. Symmetrical habit. Stems slender, many small flowers.	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 50	\$3 90

BRACHYBOTRYS. 6 ft. Tall stems covered by large, pure white flowers, in extra-large, showy clusters.	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.....	\$1 80	\$16 50
4 to 5 ft.....	1 35	

MONT BLANC. 4 ft. Slender stems. Small flowers.	Each	10
6 to 7 ft.....	\$1 25	\$11 00
5 to 6 ft.....	90	8 40
4 to 5 ft.....	75	6 90

VIRGINAL. 8 ft. Loose, open, erect habit. Coarse branches. Flowers 2 inches diameter, semi-double, fragrant, in clusters of 3 to 7.	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0 60	\$5 10
2 to 3 ft.....	50	4 20

NINEBARK

DWARF NINEBARK (<i>Physocarpus parviflorus</i>). 5 ft. Compact, many-stemmed habit. Leaves $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. Rather good.	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.....	\$0 75	\$6 50
3 to 4 ft.....	60	5 40

COMMON NINEBARK (<i>Phys. opulifolius</i>). 14 ft. Huge, rapid-growing. Narrow when young; wide and arching when older. Branches coarse. Leaves $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Small white flowers, June.	Each	10
6 to 8 ft.....	\$0 75	\$6 90
5 to 6 ft.....	60	5 40
4 to 5 ft.....	50	4 50

GOLDLEAF NINEBARK (<i>Phys. op. luteus</i>). 14 ft. A variety of preceding with yellow leaves.	Each	10
6 to 8 ft.....	\$0 75	\$6 90
5 to 6 ft.....	60	5 40
4 to 5 ft.....	50	4 50
3 to 4 ft.....	40	3 60

PLUM, ALMOND, CHERRY

BEACH PLUM (<i>Prunus maritima</i>). 6 ft. Irregular spreading, inhabitant of dryish sandy and gravelly soils. Flowers small white clusters, June. Bears edible fruits $\frac{5}{8}$ inch, red to purple, super-excellent for preserves and jellies.	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.....	\$0 90	\$8 50
3 to 4 ft.....	75	6 00
2 to 3 ft.....	60	4 80
18 to 24 in.....	50	4 20



Sweet Mockorange

FLOWERING PLUM (<i>Pr. triloba</i>). 8 ft. Double deep pink rosettes of flowers, April, early May.	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.....	\$1 25	\$11 00
3 to 4 ft.....	90	8 00

BESSEY CHERRY (<i>Pr. besseyi</i>). 3 ft. Regular, but low spreading. Leaves narrow, grayish. Fruit good for jelly.	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0 60	\$5 50
2 to 3 ft.....	50	4 50

NANKING CHERRY (<i>Pr. tomentosa</i>). 8 ft. Erect, spreading. Leaves oval, rough. White flowers, May. Edible bright red fruits, early July.	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.....	\$1 20	\$10 50
4 to 5 ft.....	90	8 40
3 to 4 ft.....	75	6 90
2 to 3 ft.....	60	5 40

DOUBLE PINK ALMOND (<i>Pr. glandulosa rosea</i>). 8 ft. Profusion of deep pink, double rosettes on bare stems in late April, early May.	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 90	\$7 50

DOUBLE WHITE ALMOND (<i>Pr. gland. sinensis</i>). 8 ft. White-flowering strain of preceding.	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.....	\$1 25	

In selecting varieties for Fillers, the broader forms are naturally preferable—they do more filling. That is why the sturdy, stocky grades of plants that we furnish you have met with such universal approval—they fulfil their purpose better than light grades.



Japanese Roses

PRIVET

Dense-bodied shrubs with narrow to oval leaves, 1 to 2 inches long. Minute panicles of white flowers in June, followed by small clusters of blue-black berries. Most varieties make fine hedges.

IBOTA PRIVET (*Ligustrum ibota*). 8 ft. Erect shrub with spreading, arching, even pendulous branches. The hardiest Privet.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 35	\$2 70	\$21 00

REGEL PRIVET (*Lig. ibota regelianum*). 5 ft. A low wider spreading form of the preceding.

	Each	10	100
18 to 24 in.....	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$30 00

EUROPEAN PRIVET (*Lig. vulgare*). 15 ft. Broad, bushy, somewhat arching.

	Each	10	100
5 to 6 ft.....	\$0 75	\$6 50	
4 to 5 ft.....	50	4 20	
3 to 4 ft.....	40	3 00	
2 to 3 ft.....	35	2 70	

IBOLIUM PRIVET (*Lig. ibolium*). 8 ft. A narrow straightish shrub. A cross between the handsome but tender California Privet and the hardy Ibota Privet. Has most of the beauty of the former and the hardiness of the latter. Our plants are unusually heavy.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0 30	\$2 25	\$15 00
2 to 3 ft.....	25	1 80	12 00
18 to 24 in.....	20	1 50	9 00

CALIFORNIA PRIVET (*Lig. ovalifolium*). 12 ft. Narrow, dense. Very glossy leaves. Makes a handsome hedge, fairly hardy in ordinary winters, but is badly killed by our occasional severe winters.

	Each	10	100
18 to 24 in.....	\$0 15	\$1 20	\$7 50

ROSE

Wild Rose or Rose Species

Everybody loves the Rose, but comparatively few are acquainted with the Wild Roses, which we describe here. Besides the delicate beauty of their flowers, they are tough and rugged and have permanent form—and are, therefore, practical as Filler Plants in border plantings. (The other Roses—the hybrids—have little or no permanent form and should be used purely as Decorative plants, and are described under that heading on pages 52 to 54.)

VIRGINIA ROSE (*Rosa lucida*). 4 ft. Single bright deep pink flowers, 2 inches across, June, July. Thrives on ordinary to poor soil.

	Each	10	
2 to 2½ ft.....		\$0 50	\$3 60

JAPANESE ROSE (*Rosa multiflora*). 10 ft. Large, round, drooping. Covered with clusters of pure white, single, small flowers, like blackberry blossoms. Clusters of small scarlet fruits.

	Each	10	
4 to 5 ft.....		\$0 50	\$3 90
3 to 4 ft.....		40	3 00

SWAMP ROSE (*Rosa palustris*). 6 ft. The damp-soil counterpart of the Virginia Rose. Single, pink, practically all summer long. Beautiful crimson fruits.

	Each	10	
2 to 3 ft.....		\$0 50	\$3 90

RUGOSA ROSE (*Rosa rugosa*). 5 ft. Leaves small, heavy, leathery, glossy. Flowers deep pink, single, large, very fragrant, June to October. Large striking scarlet fruit.

	Each	10	
2 to 3 ft.....		\$0 50	\$3 90

WHITE RUGOSA ROSE (*Rosa rug. alba*). 5 ft. White-flowering form of the preceding.

	Each	10	
18 to 24 in.....		\$0 60	\$5 50



Ibolium Privet

FILLER PLANTS . DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

PRAIRIE ROSE (*Rosa setigera*). 8 ft. A semi-climber. Flowers single, strong pink. Especially good for trailing over stone walls and fences for naturalistic effect.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.	\$0 60	\$5 00
3 to 4 ft.	50	4 20
2 to 3 ft.	40	3 30

WICHURIAN ROSE (*Rosa wichuraiana*). Spreading. Practically a creeper, especially good for covering and holding steep embankments. Foliage glossy. Flowers white, in clusters, July to September.

	Each	10
2 yr.	\$0 60	\$5 00

FATHER HUGO ROSE (*Rosa hugonis*). 6 ft. Large, graceful, arching shrub. Long garlands of bright yellow single flowers in early May.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 50

MEADOW ROSE (*Rosa blanda*). 5 ft. Clusters of bright pink single flowers, latter May.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 60	\$5 50
18 to 24 in.	50	4 50

SHADBLOW

One of our finer large shrubs, several of which are native. Covered with lacy white flowers as the leaves begin to unfold in late May and early June.

DOWNY SHADBLOW (*Amelanchier canadensis*). 8 ft. Irregular shrub or small tree. Lacy cloud of snowy flowers in late May, followed by edible purple fruit.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.	\$1 00	\$9 00
3 to 4 ft.	75	6 60
2 to 3 ft.	60	4 80

THICKET SHADBLOW (*Amel. oblongifolia*). 8 ft. Similar to preceding, but more compact habit. Fruit almost black, sweet.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.	\$1 00	\$9 00
3 to 4 ft.	75	6 60
2 to 3 ft.	60	4 80

RUNNING SHADBLOW (*Amel. stolonifera*). 4 ft. Low, spreading form. Fruit purplish black, juicy and sweet.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 50	\$4 50

SNOWBERRY • CORALBERRY

COMMON SNOWBERRY (*Symphoricarpos racemosus*). 5 ft. Loose, erect. Slender branches bend beneath a load of large waxy white berries in autumn.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 50	\$4 00
2 to 3 ft.	45	3 60

CORALBERRY (*Symp. vulgaris*). 5 ft. Graceful, drooping. Small, dark coral-red fruits.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 40	\$3 50

CHENAULT CORALBERRY (*Symp. chenaultii*). 5 ft. Regular, fine-textured, delicately arching. Holds foliage until very late in fall. Pink fruits summer and autumn. Excellent small hedge-plant.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 60	\$5 40

For 5 plants or more of one kind take the proportionate 10 rate; for 25 or more take the proportionate 100 rate whenever it is given.



Korean Spirea

SPIREA

These are bold, spring-flowering shrubs—all have white blossoms. A valuable family of plants for most all soils and exposures.

LARGE SPIREAS

VANHOUTTE SPIREA (*Spiraea vanhouttei*). 8 ft.

The best known of all, and a handsome, gracefully arching shrub, with long, drooping sprays of white clusters of small flowers, around Memorial Day.

	Each	10
6 to 8 ft.	\$1 00	\$8 00
5 to 6 ft.	75	6 00
4 to 5 ft.	60	5 00
3 to 4 ft.	50	3 90
2 to 3 ft.	35	3 00

KOREAN SPIREA (*Sp. trichocarpa*). 8 ft. Similar to preceding. Flower clusters larger, more showy, mid-June.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.	\$0 90	\$8 40
3 to 4 ft.	60	5 40
2 to 3 ft.	50	3 90

THUNBERG SPIREA (*Sp. thunbergii*). 5 ft. The earliest flowering Spirea—blooms at same time as the Forsythias. Myriads of small white flowers on its slender twigs in early April. Leaves very slender, small, lance-shaped.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 00
3 to 4 ft.	50	3 90
2 to 3 ft.	40	3 00

GARLAND SPIREA (*Sp. arguta*). 6 ft. A somewhat coarser edition of the preceding.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.	\$1 00	\$8 00
4 to 5 ft.	75	6 00
3 to 4 ft.	50	4 00
2 to 3 ft.	40	3 00



Arrowwood

BRIDALWREATH (<i>Sp. prunifolia</i>).	6 ft.	Fairly graceful shrub. Flowers small, double white rosettes, late May.	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.....		\$0 90	\$8 40	
4 to 5 ft.....		75	6 50	
3 to 4 ft.....		60	5 00	
2 to 3 ft.....		50	4 50	

HENRY SPIREA (<i>Sp. henryi</i>).	8 ft.	Similar to Korean Spirea. Flowers slightly fragrant, late June.	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.....		\$2 00		
4 to 5 ft.....		1 50		

URAL FALSE-SPIREA (<i>Sorbaria sorbifolia</i>).	6 ft.	Flowers small, white, in immense upright sprays, July, August.	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.....		\$0 50	\$3 90	
3 to 4 ft.....		40	3 00	

DWARF SPIREAS

These are all summer-flowering varieties. Their dwarf size limits their use to edgings or facers for other shrub plantings.

ANTHONY WATERER SPIREA (<i>Spiraea bumalda</i> , Anthony Waterer).	3 ft.	Flat heads of crimson flowers, July, August.	Each	10
2 to 2½ ft.....		\$0 50	\$4 50	

FRÆBEL SPIREA (<i>Sp. fræbelii</i>).	4 ft.	Similar to preceding but larger.	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.....		\$0 60	\$5 00	
2 to 3 ft.....		50	4 00	

STRIPED SPIREA (<i>Sp. superba</i>).	4 ft.	Striped bark. Flowers pale pink, June, July.	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.....		\$0 60	\$5 00	
2 to 3 ft.....		50	4 00	
18 to 24 in.....		40	3 00	

BUMALDA SPIREA (<i>Sp. bumalda</i>).	3 ft.	Large, flat heads of rosy pink flowers, July to September.	Each	10
18 to 24 in.....		\$0 50		

FORTUNE SPIREA (<i>Sp. fortunei</i>).	4 ft.	Pale pink flowers, June, July.	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.....		\$0 75	\$6 60	

WHITE JAPANESE SPIREA (<i>Sp. japonica ovalifolia</i>).	3 ft.	White flowers, June, July.	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.....		\$0 50	\$3 90	
18 to 24 in.....		40	3 30	

SUMAC

FRAGRANT SUMAC (<i>Rhus canadensis</i>).	5 ft.	Variable spreading habit. Leaves aromatic. Its irregularity gives pleasing variation of form in any shrub border.	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.....		\$0 75	\$6 60	
3 to 4 ft.....		60	5 40	
2 to 3 ft.....		50	4 50	
18 to 24 in.....		40	3 60	

SMOOTH SUMAC (<i>Rhus glabra</i>).	10 ft.	One or two erect stems, slightly branching. Compound leaves of narrow pointed leaflets. White cone of flowers in June. Fuzzy red seed-cone.	Each	10
6 to 8 ft.....		\$0 75	\$6 90	
5 to 6 ft.....		60	4 80	

SHINING SUMAC (<i>Rhus copallina</i>).	8 ft.	Glossy leaves extending down along leaf-stalk as narrow wings.	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.....		\$1 50	\$14 00	
4 to 5 ft.....		90	8 40	
3 to 4 ft.....		75	6 90	

COMMON SMOKE TREE (<i>Rhus cotinus</i>).	12 ft.	Loose, open, irregular, erect. Leaves roundish. Flowers very small, in large clusters, giving appearance of small cloud of purplish brown smoke.	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.....		\$1 50		

VIBURNUM

One of the most valuable families of large shrubs, mostly of good habits for Fillers, with strong, positive foliage. Some are of major importance as flowering shrubs; some bear considerable fruit.

ARROWWOOD (<i>Viburnum dentatum</i>).	12 ft.	Broad clumps of many stems. Leaves 2 inches, round, indented. White flowers in early June, followed by small clusters of dark blue berries. One of the finest shrubs for bold mass effect in large shrub borders.	Each	10
6 to 7 ft.....		\$1 80	\$16 50	
5 to 6 ft.....		1 20	10 50	
4 to 5 ft.....		75	6 60	
3 to 4 ft.....		60	5 40	
2 to 3 ft.....		50	4 00	

FRAGRANT VIBURNUM (<i>Vib. earlei</i>).	5 ft.	A small shrub of no great note as to form, but bearing clusters of small white and lavender flowers having the exquisite perfume of the Mayflower or Trailing Arbutus.	Each	10
3 to 3½ ft., B&B.....		\$4 50	\$42 00	
2½ to 3 ft., B&B.....		3 75	36 00	
2 to 2½ ft., B&B.....		2 70	24 00	

18 to 24 in., B&B.....		2 00	18 00	
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WITHE-ROD (<i>Vib. cassinoides</i>).	12 ft.	Broad, oval habit. Leaves pointed, elliptical, glossy, upstanding. White flowers, June. Berries first white, red, blue, then black.	Each	10
6 to 8 ft.....		\$2 25	\$21 00	
5 to 6 ft.....		1 75	16 50	
4 to 5 ft.....		1 00	9 00	
3 to 4 ft.....		75	6 60	
2 to 3 ft.....		60	5 40	

FILLER PLANTS . DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

NANNYBERRY (*Vib. lentago*). 20 ft. Narrow habit, of few stems. Oval leaves, 4 inches, hang down. White flowers in June. Black berries hang down.

	Each	10
8 to 10 ft.	\$1 50	\$12 00
6 to 8 ft.	1 00	8 50
5 to 6 ft.	75	6 00
4 to 5 ft.	60	4 80
3 to 4 ft.	45	3 90

DOUBLEFILE VIBURNUM (*Vib. tomentosum*).

8 ft. Broad, round bush. Leaves rough, round, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Flowers white in flat heads, June. Fruit red, then blue-black.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 60
2 to 3 ft.	60	4 80

AMERICAN CRANBERRYBUSH (*Vib. americanum*). 12 ft. Spreading-erect habit. Leaves 5 inches, 5-lobed, of typical Maple-leaf type. White clusters of flowers, late May to early June. Bright scarlet berries, clean, sour-tasting, make excellent jelly.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.	\$1 35	\$12 00
4 to 5 ft.	1 00	9 00
3 to 4 ft.	75	6 90
2 to 3 ft.	50	4 50

EUROPEAN CRANBERRYBUSH (*Vib. opulus*). 10 ft. A somewhat curve-branched variety similar and inferior to preceding. Fruit scarlet, but not edible.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 60
4 to 5 ft.	60	5 40
3 to 4 ft.	50	4 50
2 to 3 ft.	40	3 30

DWARF CRANBERRYBUSH (*Vib. opulus nanum*).

2 ft. A very dwarf, compact, dense shrub with small, 5-lobed leaves. Principally used as edgings to other shrubs or as small hedges. Each 10
15 to 18 in. \$0 75 \$6 60
12 to 15 in. 60 5 40

COMMON SNOWBALL (*Vib. op. sterile*). 10 ft. A twisted-branch variety of *Vib. opulus*. Round balls of double white flowers about Memorial Day. No fruit. Each 10
5 to 6 ft. \$0 90 \$8 00
4 to 5 ft. 75 6 60
3 to 4 ft. 60 5 40

WAYFARING TREE (*Vib. lantana*). 15 ft. Open, loose, irregular habit. Leaves oval, 4 to 5 inches, leathery grayish. White flowers, June. Berries, red, blue, purple, and black. Each 10
4 to 5 ft. \$0 90 \$8 00
3 to 4 ft. 75 6 00
2 to 3 ft. 60 5 00

BLACKHAW (*Vib. prunifolium*). 15 ft. Irregular, broad habit. Leaves broad, elliptical, glossy. White flowers in May. Fruit blue-black.

	Each	10
6 to 7 ft.	\$2 00	\$18 00
5 to 6 ft.	1 50	14 00
4 to 5 ft.	90	8 40

SIEBOLD VIBURNUM (*Vib. sieboldi*). 15 ft. Leaves narrow, 5 to 6 inches. Flowers white, May and June. Fruit small, pink to blue-black.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.	\$1 50	\$13 50
4 to 5 ft.	90	8 40
3 to 4 ft.	75	6 60

WEIGELA

A somewhat tender family of shrubs, but used for their long period of bloom from early to midsummer. Flowers are tubular to bell-shaped. Leaves dark, oval, 3 inches.

PINK WEIGELA (*Weigela rosea*). 6 ft. Profuse bloomer; flowers bright pink, May, June.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 50	\$4 50

WHITE WEIGELA (*Weig. candida*). 6 ft. Flowers white, May, June.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 60	\$5 00

CRIMSON WEIGELA (*Weig. floribunda*). 8 ft. Flowers crimson, May, June.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 50	\$4 50

DWARF CRIMSON WEIGELA (*Weig., Eva Rathke*). 4 ft. Low spreading habit. Flowers dark crimson, bright center, very profuse, May to September.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 60	\$5 40

WITCH-HAZEL

COMMON WITCH-HAZEL (*Hamamelis virginiana*). 10 ft. Irregular, spreading, coarse shrub. Leaves oval, 3 to 4 inches, scalloped. Small yellow flowers close to branches, in late fall. Excellent in deep shade as well as full sun.

	Each	10
6 to 7 ft.	\$1 65	\$15 00
5 to 6 ft.	1 00	9 00
4 to 5 ft.	75	6 00
3 to 4 ft.	60	5 00

VERNAL WITCH-HAZEL (*Ham. vernalis*). 6 ft.

	Each	10
A winter-flowering species.	\$1 50	\$12 00
3 to 4 ft.	1 00	9 00

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	1 00	9 00



Pink Weigela

Miscellaneous Deciduous Shrubs

ARALIA, Fiveleaf (*Acanthopanax pentaphyllum*). 8 ft. Erect habit. Spiny branches. Bright green shining leaves. Excellent in shade and for hedges.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 00
4 to 5 ft.	60	5 00
3 to 4 ft.	50	3 90
2 to 3 ft.	40	3 30

BEAUTYBERRY, Chinese (*Callicarpa purpurea*). 4 ft. Small, erect, somewhat arching shrub. Leaves narrow, about 3 inches long. Flowers small, pink, in clusters. Fruit lilac-violet, small, round, berry-like. Attractive. Slightly tender here.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 60	\$5 40
2 to 3 ft.	50	4 50

BEAUTY BUSH (*Kolkwitzia amabilis*). 8 ft. A very graceful shrub with slender, arching to somewhat drooping branches. Leaves small, pointed oval, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Flowers in considerable masses, pale pink, tubular to bell-shape, tinted with yellow in the throat, late May to mid-June. Our plants are heavy, bushy clumps of flowering size.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.	\$2 00	\$18 00
4 to 5 ft.	1 50	14 00

BUSH-HONEYSUCKLE, Dwarf (*Diervilla trifida*). 4 ft. Small, spreading habit. Leaves begin assuming bright fall colors during midsummer. Flowers yellow, June.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 75	\$7 00
2 to 3 ft.	60	5 50



Beauty Bush

DAPHNE, February (*Daphne mezereum*). 3 ft. Narrow leaves, 2 inches. Flowers rosy purple, along bare branches, sometimes in February, usually in March and early April. Withstands deep shade.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in.	\$1 25	\$11 00
15 to 18 in.	90	7 50
12 to 15 in.	75	6 00

FILBERT (*Corylus avellana*). 12 ft. Upward spreading habit. Leaves oval, 3 to 5 inches. Bears edible nuts.

	Each	10
6 to 8 ft.	\$1 50	\$13 50
5 to 6 ft.	1 20	10 50
4 to 5 ft.	90	8 40

HAZELNUT, American (*Corylus americana*). 8 ft. Native species similar to the Filbert. Nuts are smaller.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.	\$1 25	\$11 00
4 to 5 ft.	90	8 40
3 to 4 ft.	75	6 00

JETBEAD (*Rhodotypos kerrioides*). 5 ft. Neat, bushy habit. Leaves pointed, oval, 2 inches. Small, pure white star-shaped flowers in May. Shiny, beady, hard, black berries.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 00
3 to 4 ft.	60	5 00
2 to 3 ft.	50	4 50

MOUNTAIN-HOLLY (*Nemopanthus mucronatus*). 8 ft. Graceful, bushy shrub. Dark, oval, smooth leaves, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Handsome clusters of velvety bright crimson berries in August.

	Each	10
6 to 8 ft.	\$1 50	\$13 50
5 to 6 ft.	1 00	9 00
4 to 5 ft.	75	6 90

PEARLBUSH, Common (*Exochorda grandiflora*). 10 ft. Erect, neat habit. Large, loose clusters of pure white flowers, May.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 60	\$5 40

PEA-TREE, Siberian (*Caragana arborescens*). 10 ft. A very fine handsome shrub. Erect stems. Greenish bark. Branches spread and arch. Leaves compound; leaflets small, roundish. Pea-flowers, yellow, June.

	Each	10
6 to 7 ft.	\$1 50	\$13 50
5 to 6 ft.	1 10	10 00
4 to 5 ft.	75	6 60
3 to 4 ft.	60	5 40

PHOTINIA, Redberried (*Photinia villosa*). 10 ft. Erect. Toothed leaves, 2 to 3 inches long, scarlet to deep red in fall. Flowers white, in broad clusters. Berries scarlet, remaining until mid-winter. Prefers the sun.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 00
3 to 4 ft.	60	5 40

QUINCE, Flowering (*Cydonia japonica*). 6 ft. Bushy habit. Spreading spiny branches. Large, open flowers, orange to scarlet, late April, early May. Fragrant golden fruit. Makes an impenetrable flowering hedge.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 60	\$5 00
18 to 24 in.	50	4 50

ROSE-ACACIA (*Robinia hispida*). 6 ft. Loose, spreading habit. Drooping clusters of rosy flowers like pea-blossoms, May, June.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.	\$0 90	\$8 40
3 to 4 ft.	70	6 00
2 to 3 ft.	50	4 50

FILLER PLANTS . DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

STEPHANANDRA, Cutleaf (*Stephanandra flexuosa*). 6 ft. Graceful, fountain-like habit. Slender, arching, slightly zig-zag branches. Leaves $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, deeply cut. Flowers pure white, in racemes, June. A little on the tender side. Each 10
3 to 4 ft.....\$0 60 \$5 40

SUMMERSWEET (*Clethra alnifolia*). 6 ft. Upright, medium-bushy habit. Erect spikes of creamy white, fragrant flowers, late June to August. Thrives in shady damp places, but withstands average conditions. Each 10
4 to 5 ft.....\$0 75 \$7 00
3 to 4 ft.....55 4 20
2 to 3 ft.....45 3 30

SWEETSHRUB, Common (*Calycanthus floridus*). 6 ft. Symmetrical, bushy. Leaves oval, 3 to 5 inches, strong, positive, glossy. Chocolate-brown flowers like miniature pineapples, June. Spicy fragrance when crushed. Each 10
4 to 5 ft.....\$0 60 \$5 50
3 to 4 ft.....50 3 90
2 to 3 ft.....40 3 60

WINTERBERRY (*Ilex verticillata*). 8 ft. A deciduous Holly. Upright main stalks with well-distributed side branches. Leaves elliptical, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches. Multitudes of bright red berries in fall, remain until well into winter. Each 10
5 to 6 ft.....\$1 50 \$13 50
4 to 5 ft.....90 8 00
3 to 4 ft.....60 5 40
2 to 3 ft.....45 3 90

YELLOWROOT (*Zanthorhiza apiifolia*). 2 ft. Many erect, slender stems. Leaves small, lobed, gorgeous gold in fall. Sprays of plum-colored, star-shaped flowers in April. Excellent ground-cover. Each 10
15 to 18 in.....\$0 40 \$3 60 \$30 00
12 to 15 in.....30 2 70 24 00

“Die-back” Shrubs

This group usually survives the average winters, but in our New England climate (except near the seashore) the tops generally die back to such an extent as to make them without positive form for several months each year. For this reason they are unfit for structural use. They are listed here among Shrubs merely for convenience, but should be used as Decorative Plants, and only in protected locations.

BLADDER SENNA, Persian (*Colutea persica*). 8 ft. Vine-like upright shrub. Fibrous bark. Flowers bright yellow, in racemes. Fruit bladder-like pods. Prefers dry, sunny locations. Each
3 to 4 ft.....\$0 60

BUSHCLOVER, Shrubby (*Lespedeza bicolor*). 5 ft. Clover-like shrub. Small purple pea-blossoms, July to October. Each 10
5 to 6 ft.....\$0 75 \$6 50
4 to 5 ft.....60 4 50

BUSHCLOVER, Purple (*Lesp. formosa*). 5 ft. Long, drooping racemes of rosy purple pea-blossoms, September. Each 10
3-yr.....\$0 60 \$5 40

BUTTERFLYBUSH, Chinese (*Buddleia alternifolia*). 8 ft. Erect, spreading habit. Small, narrow panicles of lavender-purple flowers, June, July. This is the least tender of this family. Each 10
2 to 3 ft.....\$0 75 \$6 90

BUTTERFLYBUSH, Oxeye (*Bud. davidi magnifica superba*). 6 ft. Loose, open, spreading. Narrow leaves, 4 inches. Large, showy panicles of rosy purple flowers with orange-yellow centers, August. This is a new improved strain. Each 10
2-yr.....\$0 40 \$3 50

BUTTERFLYBUSH, Veitch (*Bud. dav. veitchiana*). 6 ft. More vigorous than preceding; flower clusters larger. Each 10
2-yr.....\$0 40 \$3 50

BUTTERFLYBUSH, Ile de France (*Bud. dav., Ile de France*). 6 ft. New. Fragrant, brilliant rosy purple flowers, suffused violet. Profuse bloomer. Flower-spikes often attain a length of 9 inches. Each 10
Strong, 2-yr. field-grown plants.....\$0 90 \$8 00

CHASTETREE, Bigleaf (*Vitex macrophylla*). 6 to 8 ft. Bold foliage. Large spreading clusters of blue to violet flowers, August, September. Each 10
2 to 3 ft.....\$0 75 \$6 00

INDIGO, Kirilow (*Indigofera kirilowii*). 4 ft. Many slender, erect stems. Delicate pink, small orchid, or pea-bloom flowers in slender, upright racemes, June. Each 10
3-yr.....\$1 80 \$16 50

LEADPLANT (*Amorpha canescens*). 4 ft. Stems and leaves grayish. Narrow spikes of blue flowers, June, July. Each 10
18 to 24 in.....\$0 75 \$6 50

TAMARISK, African (*Tamarix africana*). 8 ft. Erect habit. Light feathery foliage. Long slender racemes of pink flowers, late June, early July. Each
3 to 4 ft.....\$0 60
2 to 3 ft.....50

WOADWAXEN (*Genista tinctoria*). 3 ft. Golden yellow flowers, June. Prefers sunny location, well-drained soil. Each 10
2 to 3 ft.....\$0 60 \$5 50
18 to 24 in.....50 4 50



Summersweet

Hedges

ALMOST any kind of plant can be made into a hedge—of sorts. Good hedges, however, demand certain characteristics inherent in the plants used. Hedge Plants must be bushy, branched, and dense; the branches must start close to the ground and must be well clothed with foliage. Choice must also be limited to those sorts which hold their lower branches when planted close. They must take kindly to pruning—even heavy pruning on occasion.

Great monotony in hedge materials is all too evident throughout our land. More Evergreen Hedges will improve our landscapes. Among Deciduous Hedges, the stronger flowering varieties are particularly desirable.

We list below the better sorts of plants for hedges, as well as the more common types. The page references indicate where descriptions and prices will be found. When quantity prices are not given, write us for quotations, stating the length of the hedge you wish to plant.

For convenience we have grouped our Hedge Plants according to the sizes of hedges they will most easily develop. Under severe pruning some of the larger materials can be used for smaller hedges than specified; under little or no pruning the lesser sorts will sometimes develop into hedges in the next larger size group. Even informal hedges should be pruned a little—sufficiently at least to preserve a fair uniformity of height, breadth, and shape.

LARGE HEDGES

8 to 20 feet tall

	Page		Page
White Pine. Evergreen.....	7	Amur Maple. Brilliant fall foliage.....	18
Douglas Fir. Evergreen.....	8	Washington Hawthorn. Thorny barriers.....	17
Canada Hemlock. Evergreen.....	7	Cockspur Thorn. Thorny barriers.....	17
Norway Spruce. Evergreen.....	9	American Hornbeam. Deciduous.....	18
American Arborvitæ. Evergreen.....	21	European Hornbeam. Deciduous.....	18
Columnar Arborvitæ. Evergreen.....	21	Katsura Tree. Brilliant fall foliage.....	12

MEDIUM HEDGES

4 to 10 feet tall

	Page		Page
Pyramidal Arborvitæ. Evergreen.....	21	Fiveleaf Aralia. Deciduous.....	46
Vervaene Arborvitæ. Evergreen.....	21	Flowering Quince. Flowering.....	46
Ware Arborvitæ. Evergreen.....	21	Border Forsythia. Flowering.....	37
Erect Japanese Yew. Evergreen.....	22	Siberian Pea-tree. Flowering.....	46
Vanhoutte Spirea. Flowering.....	43	Privet—all varieties. Deciduous.....	42
Common Lilac. Flowering.....	39		

SMALL HEDGES

1½ to 4 feet tall

	Page		Page
Compact Arborvitæ. Evergreen.....	22	Truehedge Columnberry. Deciduous, fruiting.....	34
Reid Arborvitæ. Evergreen.....	22	Japanese Barberry. Deciduous.....	34
Woodward Arborvitæ. Evergreen.....	22	Lemoine Deutzia. Flowering.....	35
Spreading Japanese Yew. Evergreen.....	22	Chenault Coralberry. Fruiting.....	43
Dwarf Japanese Yew. Evergreen.....	23	Dwarf Winged Euonymus. Deciduous.....	36
Inkberry. Evergreen shrub.....	29		

DWARF EDGING HEDGELETS

6 inches to 2 feet tall

	Page		Page
Dwarf Hedge Yew. Evergreen.....	23	Teucrium. Pygmy Evergreen shrub.....	87
Truedwarf Box. Evergreen shrub.....	31	Dwarf Cranberrybush. Deciduous.....	45
Bigleaf Wintercreeper. Evergreen shrub.....	30	Slender Deutzia. Flowering.....	36
Glossy Wintercreeper. Evergreen shrub.....	30	Anthony Waterer Spirea. Flowering.....	44
Canby Pachistima. Pygmy Evergreen shrub.....	31	Polyantha Roses—all varieties. Flowering.....	54

DESCRIPTIONS

The description which we have given to each plant represents neither its juvenile nor its mature appearance, but rather that of its medium sizes and ages. Characteristics may vary in degree, but usually not in kind, from this average, in very young or very old plants.

In our descriptions the term "Deep or Full Shade" means entire shade for practically all the daylight hours.

"Partial Shade" means either the intermittent shade of loose open-topped or scattered trees; or solid shade for part of the day, but having considerable direct exposure to the sun.

These terms can be only approximate, and most all plants have a fair tolerance for conditions outside of their greatest preference. Also a plant which demands deep shade in hot dry places, may prefer considerable open sun in cool moist locations—and vice versa.

Decorative Plants

As this group-name implies, these plants are largely for decorative purpose—to adorn and embellish with their bright colors the house or other buildings, or other plants, without themselves imparting much definite permanent form. Some sorts, as the Bush Roses, and certain of the Perennials are an end in themselves, planted to be admired for their own beauty rather than their effect in combination with other features.

The Vines and the Climbing Roses are materials *par excellence* for softening house-corners and empty wall-spaces, for trailing over arches and doorways.

VINES

CLEMATIS

SWEET AUTUMN CLEMATIS (<i>Clematis paniculata</i>).	20 ft.	Fine branches. Small oval leaves. In early fall, covered with masses of fragrant, feathery white flowers.	Each	10
4-yr.....		.....\$0 60	\$5 00	
3-yr.....		.....50	4 00	
2-yr.....		.....40	3 00	
CURLY CLEMATIS (<i>Clem. crispa</i>).	10 ft.	Slender branches. Large, handsome, bluish purple, bell-shaped, fragrant flowers. July to September.	Each	10
3-yr., 5-in. pots.....		.....\$0 75	\$6 00	
VIRGINS-BOWER (<i>Clem. virginiana</i>).	20 ft.	White flowers in midsummer.	Each	10
3-yr.....		.....\$0 40	\$3 30	
SCARLET CLEMATIS (<i>Clem. texensis</i>).	6 ft.	Small, bright scarlet, bell-shaped flowers, July to September.	Each	10
3-yr., 5-in. pots.....		.....\$0 60	\$4 80	
ANEMONE CLEMATIS (<i>Clem. montana rubra</i>).		Climbs to 25 feet. Large rose-pink flowers, April, May.	Each	10
3-yr., 5-in. pots.....		.....\$1 00	\$9 00	

LARGE-FLOWERED HYBRID CLEMATIS

This is a subgroup having huge flowers, sometimes as much as eight inches broad. Very beautiful.

Each 10
2-yr., 6-in. pots..... \$1 50 \$13 50

DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH. Double; white.

HENRYI. Creamy white; single.

JACKMANI. Velvety purple; single.

MME. BARON VEILLARD. Soft pink; single.

MME. EDOUARD ANDRE. Crimson; single.

RAMONA. Light blue; single.

CREEPER

VIRGINIA CREEPER (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*). 50 ft. Vigorous, high-climbing, rapid. Large, coarse, 5-fold leaves, crimson in fall. Very small blue-black berries.

Each 10
3-yr..... \$0 60 \$5 00
2-yr..... 50 4 20

ENGELMANN CREEPER (*Amp. quinq. engelmanni*). 40 ft. More compact variety of preceding, with neater smaller leaves. Clings to smooth surfaces.

Each 10
3-yr..... \$0 60 \$5 00

PORCELAIN CREEPER (*Amp. heterophylla*). 30 ft. Deeply lobed small leaves. Fruits $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, first white, then pale and medium porcelain blue, then dark blue to purple.

Each 10
4-yr..... \$0 75 \$7 00
3-yr..... 60 5 40

JAPANESE CREEPER or BOSTON IVY (*Amp. tricuspidata*). 50 ft. Rapid-growing, with tenacious clinging powers. Leaves up to 8 inches, 5-lobed, dark, glossy; orange, scarlet in fall. Small blue-black berries attract birds.

Each 10
3-yr., 5-in. pots..... \$0 90 \$8 00
3-yr., 3½-in. pots..... 60 5 10
2-yr., 3½-in. pots..... 50 4 20

GERANIUM CREEPER (*Amp. tric. lowi*). Clings firmly to walls, forming dense cover, leaves $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches, lustrous, stand dust and smoke, turn brilliant scarlet and orange in autumn.

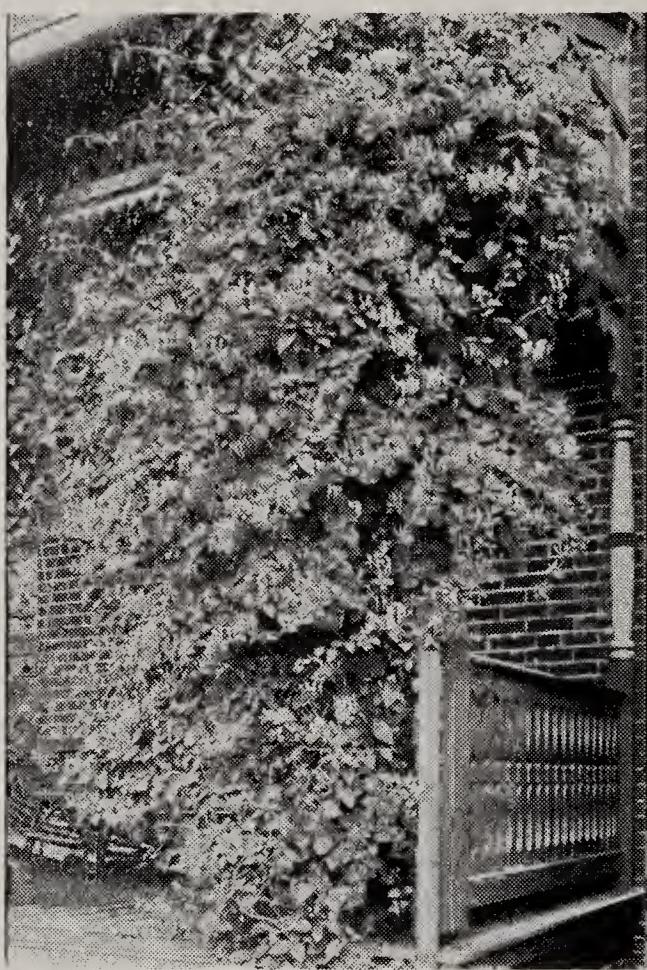
Each 10
18 to 24 in., from 3-in. pots..... \$0 90 \$8 40

MONKSHOOD CREEPER (*Amp. aconitifolia*). Delicate deeply cut leaves. Small blue berries turn orange as they ripen.

Each 10
3-yr..... \$0 60 \$5 40



Sweet Autumn Clematis



Hall Honeysuckle

HONEYSUCKLE

HALL HONEYSUCKLE (*Lonicera japonica halliana*). 30 ft. The well-known Honeysuckle Vine. Yellow and white fragrant flowers, late summer, early fall. Black glossy fruits late fall. Excellent as a trellis vine—or as a ground-cover, to keep banks from washing.

	Each	10	100
3-yr.....	\$0 50	\$4 00	
2-yr.....	35	2 70	\$24 00

YELLOW HONEYSUCKLE (*Lon. flava*). 10 ft. Leaves oval, 3 inches, bluish green beneath. Flowers yellow-orange, fragrant, May, June.

	Each	10	100
3-yr.....	\$0 60	\$4 50	

JAPANESE HONEYSUCKLE (*Lon. japonica*). 20 ft. Similar to Hall Honeysuckle. Flowers white, tinged purple, fragrant, June to September.

	Each	10	100
4-yr.....	\$0 60	\$4 50	

TRUMPET HONEYSUCKLE (*Lon. sempervirens*). 10 ft. Small deep crimson, trumpet-shaped flowers in bunches at intervals throughout summer. Scarlet berries.

	Each	10	100
3-yr.....	\$0 50	\$4 00	

GRAPE (Ornamental)

Very fine naturalistic effects are obtained by planting the Wild Grapes among shrubs and allowing them to run over them and also up the trunks of trees. Over an arbor, their huge leaves provide deep shade.

SUMMER GRAPE (*Vitis æstivalis*). 30 ft. Small, black, tough-skinned berries.

	Each	10	100
5-yr.....	\$0 75	\$7 00	
4-yr.....	60	5 40	
3-yr.....	50	4 20	

FROST GRAPE (*Vitis cordifolia*). 30 ft. Vigorous climber. Fruit black, edible, and of good flavor after having been frosted.

	Each	10
6-yr.....	\$1 50	\$14 00
5-yr.....	1 00	9 00
3-yr.....	60	5 40

RIVERBANK GRAPE (*Vitis vulpina*). 30 ft. Vigorous climber, fragrant in bloom. Fruit $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, black and glaucous.

	Each	10
3-yr.....	\$0 50	\$4 50

WISTERIA

Coarse-wooded, vigorous climbers. Leaves compound; leaflets narrow, pointed. Large pendulous clusters of pea-shaped flowers in late May before the leaves open. Very beautiful.

CHINESE WISTERIA (*Wisteria sinensis*). 25 ft.

Long clusters of purplish flowers. We have this plant trained in the following forms:

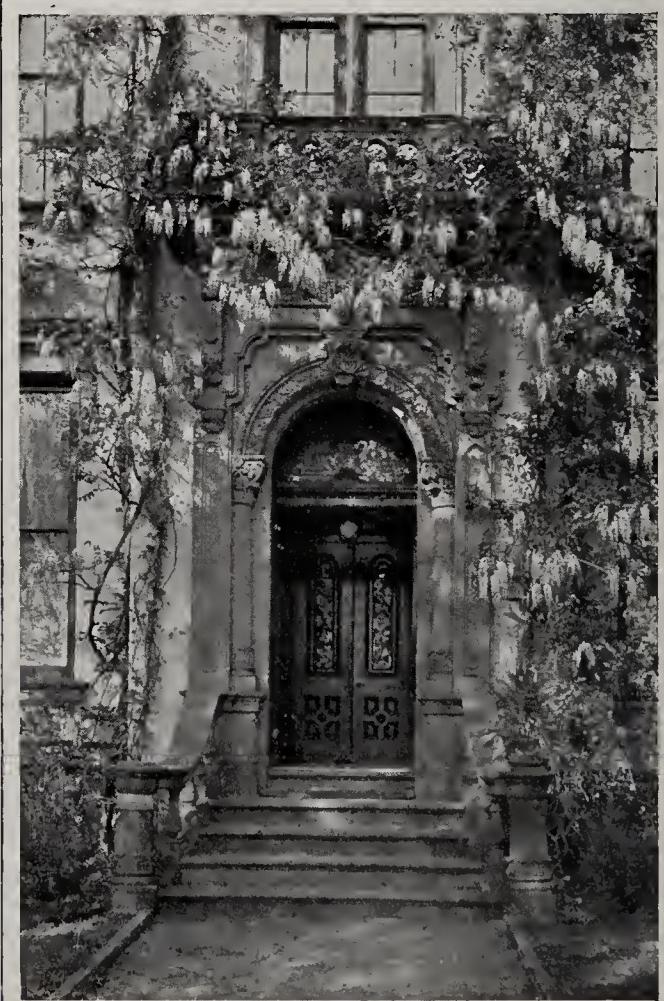
Vine Form. Grafted plants.	Each	10
5-yr.....	\$1 80	\$16 50
4-yr.....	1 35	12 00
3-yr.....	1 00	9 00

Bush Form. These have been trained to resemble weeping shrubs and have sufficient form to be used as a shrub.

Bush Form.	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.....	\$3 00	\$27 00
4 to 5 ft.....	2 50	24 00

WHITE CHINESE WISTERIA (*Wisteria sinensis alba*). A white-flowered form of the preceding.

Vine Form. Grafted plants.	Each	10
5-yr.....	\$1 80	\$16 50
4-yr.....	1 35	12 00



Chinese Wisteria



American
Bittersweet

YELLOWEYE WISTERIA (*Wisteria frutescens magnifica*). Large dense clusters, lavender-purple with yellow spots. Each 10
4-yr..... \$0 90 \$8 40

LONGCLUSTER WISTERIA (*Wisteria multijuga*). Very long, pointed clusters more blue than purple. Each 10
2-yr..... \$0 75 \$6 60

BITTERSWEET

The showiest of vines for fruit effect. Fruits are scarlet, partially surrounded by orange husks. The vines often develop as weeping shrubs, but if given a trellis will climb very well. Particularly good when allowed to spread over rocks, walls, and fences. Leaves elliptical, 3 inches.

ORIENTAL BITTERSWEET (*Celastrus orbiculatus*). 15 ft. The showiest variety. Fruits borne in clusters. Each 10
6-yr..... \$0 90 \$8 00
5-yr..... 75 6 50
4-yr..... 60 4 80
3-yr..... 45 3 60

AMERICAN BITTERSWEET (*Cel. scandens*). 15 ft. A native variety with fruits borne singly or in twos and threes. Each 10
3-yr..... \$0 60 \$4 80

Miscellaneous Vines

ACTINIDIA, Bower (*Actinidia arguta*). 25 ft. A strong-foliaged climber. Leaves broad, oval, 3 to 4 inches. Flowers white with purple center. Fruits greenish yellow, edible, sweet.

Each 10
5-yr..... \$1 35 \$12 00
3-yr..... 75 6 60

AKEBIA, Fiveleaf (*Akebia quinata*). 12 ft. Slender, graceful branches. Leaves compound with five small leaflets. Rosy purple, small flowers, fragrant, late June, early July. Fruits purple-violet.

Each 10
3-yr..... \$0 60 \$4 80

For 5 plants or more of one kind take the proportionate 10 rate; for 25 or more take the proportionate 100 rate whenever it is given.

AKEBIA, Threeleaf (*Akebia lobata*). 18 ft. Similar to preceding, but leaves have three leaflets. Flowers smaller, maroon-red, in long, drooping racemes. Fruit pale purple. Each 10
From 4-in. pots..... \$0 90 \$8 00

DUTCHMANS-PIPE (*Aristolochia siphon*). 25 ft. Branches green. Leaves 6 to 9 inches, heart-shaped. Small purple flowers like a curve-stem pipe. Each 10
7-yr..... \$1 75 \$16 00
6-yr..... 1 50 14 00
5-yr..... 1 20 10 50

FLEECEVINE, Chinese (*Polygonum aubertii*). 25 ft. The most rapid-growing vine. Branches slender. Leaves bronze when young, green later. White fleecy sprays of flowers, August to October. Each 10
2-yr., from 6-in. pots..... \$1 25 \$11 00

HYDRANGEA, Climbing (*Hydrangea petiolaris*). 30 ft. Slow but strong grower. Leaves dark, oval, 3 to 4 inches, overlapping. Round, flat clusters of perfumed white flowers, June, July.

Each 10
18 to 24 in., B&B..... \$1 50 \$13 50
4-in. pots, 6 to 9 in..... 60 5 40

IVY, English (*Hedera helix*). 50 ft. More viny than shrubby. Leaves 3 inches, 5-sided. In the North it should be used in shade. Each 10
3½-in. pots, 18-in. tops..... \$0 60 \$5 50

IVY, Baltic (*Hed. hel. baltica*). 50 ft. Similar to preceding, but hardier; does well in sun. Leaves 2 inches. More of a creeper than a climber. Excellent ground-cover in shade. Each 10
3½-in. pots, 18-in. tops..... \$0 50 \$4 50

MATRIMONY-VINE, Chinese (*Lycium chinense*). 10 ft. Spiny branched, half shrub, half vine. Profusion of small, purple, star-shaped flowers, June to September. Brilliant scarlet berries, narrow, ¾ inch long. Each 10
3-yr..... \$0 50 \$4 00

TRUMPETCREEPER (*Bignonia radicans*). 30 ft. Large, trumpet-shaped flowers of glowing orange-red, August. Each 10
5-yr..... \$0 50 \$3 90
4-yr..... 40 3 00
3-yr..... 30 2 70



Fleecevine



ROSES

Roses, with the exception of the Rose Species described on pages 42 and 43, are almost entirely used as decorative plants. Broadly speaking, they have no certain positive year-round form, which precludes their use as Structural Plants. For best gardening effects, Roses must be considered as Decorative only. The Climbing Roses, quite naturally, are made to run on trellises, arbors, archways, and pergolas; in fact, in any way in which most vines would be used.

The others—the Bush Roses—need rather specialized care, different from the needs of most other classes of plants, and had best be planted in separate beds rather than mingled with other plants.

A few sorts—the Polyantha Roses—make beautiful small hedges which can be used to surround the Rose- or other flower-beds.

Roses want a medium-rich soil and **plenty of moisture, although they cannot endure a heavy, wet, soggy soil.** Very rich soils, usually advised, will make large, soft plants and large, soft flowers; the latter will be poor keepers and the former will winterkill badly. The Rose is a tenderish plant at best, so give it a fair chance; don't overfeed it. The best fertilizer for Roses is **old, well-decayed manure, or chopped leafmold;** scratch some of it into the topsoil, leaving the rest of it on the surface as a mulch. Phosphate is beneficial to quality of plant and bloom, and in very acid soils the Basic Slag Phosphate is the preferable type. Peat Moss is highly acid and, therefore, **not to be recommended for Roses.**

Roses should be protected during winter by mounding extra earth in late fall as high as 8 to 10 inches up on the stems, and further covering with dead leaves. These may be held in place by laying boughs or boards on them.

In our hot, dry New England summers, Roses do best in partial or even full shade—orthodox advice to the contrary notwithstanding.

HYBRID TEA ROSES

This class embodies the most beautiful varieties of Roses. Although we present the hardier sorts possible to obtain in this class, it must be borne in mind that they are not "cast iron" in hardness. To obtain the greatest beauty it has been found necessary by the leading Rose-breeders to "cross-in" some of the more tender strains. However, their beauty more than makes up for their short life. If they last only one year, the flowers obtained in one season, in a well-tended garden, will more than repay the cost of yearly replacements.

We offer you only top-grade stock of 2-yr. field-grown Roses. Prices, unless specified elsewhere, are 75 cts. each, \$7 for 10.

SOUV. DE CLAUDIUS PERNET. The first pure yellow Hybrid Tea and still a standard variety. Strong plants which bloom freely.

CHARLES P. KILHAM. Brilliant orange-scarlet, bright orange-pink center.

COMTESSE VANDAL. Plant Patent No. 38. Long-pointed buds, coppery pink and gold. A strong, unceasing bloomer. \$1.00 each, \$8.50 for 10.

DAME EDITH HELEN. Intensely fragrant; pure pink.

DOTTY. Bronzy yellow. Glossy foliage. \$1.00 each, \$8.50 for 10.

E. G. HILL. Large; deep, velvety maroon.

ETOILE DE HOLLANDE. Large; dark red.

GOLDEN DAWN. Deep yellow buds, suffused with pink, opening lemon-yellow.

GOV. ALFRED E. SMITH. Plant Patent No. 62. Fragrant, round, salmon and gold flowers. \$1.25 each, \$10.50 for 10.

JOANNA HILL. Clear lemon-yellow, deep yellow center.

KILLARNEY, WHITE. Long, pointed, pure white buds.

LADY ASHTOWN. Brilliant deep shining pink.

MARGARET McGREDY. Orange-vermilion, with golden sheen.

MARY HART. Plant Patent No. 8. Velvety maroon, suffused with amber. \$1.00 each, \$8.50 for 10.

MEVROUW G. A. VAN ROSSEM. Apricot-yellow, shaded copper-orange.

MISS ROWENA THOM. Brilliant, lustrous pink, orange center.

MME. JULES BOUCHE. An excellent white Rose, faintly tinted pink at center.

MRS. E. P. THOM. Rich yellow.

MRS. HENRY MORSE. Lustrous bright pink, suffused with yellow.

MRS. PIERRE S. DU PONT. Buds reddish gold, opening golden yellow.

MRS. SAM McGREDY. Orange-salmon, suffused with gold.

NIGRETTE. Plant Patent No. 87. The "Black Rose." Fragrant, cup-shaped flowers of deep maroon with a velvety black sheen, all summer. \$2.00 each, \$16.50 for 10.

PRESIDENT HERBERT HOOVER. Deep maroon, with amber shadings.

PRINCE FELIX. Brilliant scarlet. \$1.00 each, \$8.50 for 10.

PRINCE FELIX (de Luxembourg). A tall, vigorous plant of thrifty habit with flowers of excellent shape and clear scarlet-crimson color. Attracts much attention.

RADIANCE. Bright rose-pink.

RED RADIANCE. Bright carmine-pink.

REV. F. PAGE-ROBERTS. Golden yellow, copper shadings.

ROSLYN. Double; golden yellow, outside petals with orange markings.

SOUVENIR. Plant Patent No. 25. Fragrant; rich golden yellow, with copper shadings. \$1.00 each, \$8.50 for 10.

TALISMAN. Fragrant; copper-orange, suffused with gold and pink.

TOKEN. Plant Patent No. 95. Superb Rose of solid orange-apricot, changing to salmon-flesh as it develops. Stunning color. Superb for cutting. \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.

VILLE DE PARIS. Bright yellow



President Herbert Hoover Roses

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES

This class of Roses is decidedly hardier than most of the Hybrid Teas, and if not overfed will produce nearly as many blooms in a season. While they have not as exquisite flowers as some of the former class, they will provide a garden of undeniably great beauty under conditions of rugged climate and unfavorable exposure.

Prices, 75 cts. each, \$7.00 for 10

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI. Pure white.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT. Bright scarlet-crimson.

HARISON'S YELLOW. Pure bright yellow, blooming early.

HENRY NEVARD. Fragrant; velvety maroon.

MRS. JOHN LAING. Fragrant; cup-shaped; soft pink; blooms all summer.

S. M. GUSTAVE V. Fragrant; double; bright pink.

HYBRID POLYANTHA ROSES

These Roses are dwarf, rarely attaining more than 2 feet in height. Their many slender branches make a full, dense, symmetrical form, and thus can be used to a limited extent as "facers" in front of Minor Structural Plantings. They are, however, excellent bedding Roses. Perhaps their most unique employment is as a low flowering edging hedge. They bear a profusion of small flowers in fairly large clusters. One of the hardiest classes of Roses, and under good culture are very dependable.

Prices, 75 cts. each, \$7.00 for 10

ELLEN POULSEN. Soft rose-pink.

GLORIA MUNDI. Huge clusters of brilliant orange-red.

GOLDEN SALMON SUPERIOR. Bright salmon-red.

IDEAL. Velvety dark red.

ORLEANS. Light pink, white center.

HYBRID RUGOSA ROSES

These are crosses between the Rugosa Rose and other types of larger-flowering Roses. Their hardiness often equals that of the Rugosa, and, as many of them have positive shrub form, are often used successfully as a Minor Structural Plant. However, their decorative use is preferable, limiting their structural use to "facers" for border plantings which may surround the Rose-garden.

Prices, 90 cts. each, \$8.00 for 10

AGNES. Fragrant; double; yellow, amber center.

CONRAD FERDINAND MEYER. Fine, large, silvery pink flowers.

F. J. GROOTENDORST. Free blooming; bright crimson.

PINK GROOTENDORST. Clear pink.

SARAH VAN FLEET. Medium rose-pink.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON. Double; white.

CLIMBING ROSES

These are found in two main groups in regard to flowers: one with large clusters of small flowers like the Ramblers; the other with large flowers borne on separate stems. In the latter group, a subgroup of "everbloomers" is slowly being developed. These we are adding to our list in larger numbers each season. Climbing Roses deserve to be planted in larger quantities. They may be used in place of the more poorly flowering sorts of vines—except in cases of extreme climatic conditions.

AMERICAN PILLAR.	Rosy pink; Each single.....	\$0 60	\$5 00	10
BLAZE.	Plant Patent No. 10. Ever-blooming. Scarlet-red.....	1 25	10 50	
BONFIRE.	Clusters of brilliant double scarlet flowers.....	90	8 00	
CHAPLIN'S PINK CLIMBER.	Rich pink with a touch of salmon.....	75	7 00	
CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY.	Rich carmine.....	60	5 00	
DOROTHY PERKINS.	Clusters of shell-pink flowers	60	5 00	
DR. W. VAN FLEET.	Deep flesh-pink. Glossy foliage.....	60	5 00	
EMILY GRAY.	Buff-yellow.....	90	8 00	
EXCELSA.	Double crimson flowers..	60	5 00	
GARDENIA.	Buds bright yellow, opening cream-yellow.....	60	5 00	
GOLDEN CLIMBER (Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James).	Plant Patent No. 28. Long-stemmed golden yellow flowers. Considered the hardiest yellow climber.....	1 50	12 50	
HIAWATHA.	Single; deep crimson, white at base of petals.....	60	5 00	
JACOTTE.	Large; semi-double; orange-yellow, tinted copper-red. Glossy foliage.....	1 00	9 00	
MARY WALLACE.	Semi-double; bright rose-pink, salmon shadings..	60	5 00	
NEW DAWN.	Plant Patent No. 1. Vigorous; free blooming. Pale, lustrous pink; an everblooming Dr. Van Fleet.....	1 50	12 50	
PAUL'S SCARLET CLIMBER.	Vivid red; large. Free blooming.....	60	5 00	
PRINCESS VAN ORANGE.	Plant Patent No. 106. Rich green foliage. Heavy clusters of brilliant orange-red flowers. A climbing Gloria Mundi.....	1 25	10 50	
SILVER MOON.	Semi-double, pure white flowers and glossy foliage....	60	5 00	
SPANISH BEAUTY (Mme. Gregoire Staechelin).	Fragrant, crimson buds opening pale pink.....	75	7 00	
TAUSENDSCHEIN.	Large clusters of clear pink flowers.....	60	5 00	
THELMA.	Semi-double; pink.....	75	7 00	



A Hardy Perennial Border

HARDY PERENNIALS

No experienced flower-lover need be told about the importance of Hardy Perennials in successful gardens. Beginners should understand that these plants are long-lived, growing larger and finer from year to year, and if the soil is well and deeply prepared for them at the start, they need not be reset for several seasons. They comprise most of the best flowers and make the foundation of any garden.

They exist in infinite variety, ranging in size from the tiniest edging material to tall, robust plants suitable for massing as a background, and in color through all the shades of the rainbow and a lot more.

Perennials may be planted as a garden unit by themselves, or may be placed in front of and in bays between Filler Shrubs in border plantings, as indicated on the plan and sketches in the front of this Catalog. In this manner Perennials can give added interest to any planting by adding their bright colors to plantings which otherwise might be devoid of color at certain periods of the summer.

A garden unit wholly of Perennials is entirely practical, and it is a delightful game to plan its arrangement so that one variety succeeds another in bloom, and provide a season-long procession of different flowers, in ever-varying forms and colors.

For best effect it is essential to plant in clumps, masses, or drifts of one kind, sufficiently large to do justice to the flowers. The bigger the plants grow, the fewer are required to make a display. Generally at least five or six are required, even of the largest kinds, and the smaller sorts should be planted by the dozen or hundred.

We have grown Perennials successfully for many years, and our acreage has been expanded frequently to supply the increasing demand for them.

New and choice sorts are added every year, and our stock includes an unusually large variety. In the descriptions we have indicated the height each plant attains and the months when the flowers appear.

HARDY PERENNIALS, FERNS, GRASSES, and HERBS

For Special Herb List, see pages 90 and 91

You will observe that we list Perennials by threes instead of singly. It is our belief that superior garden effects can be achieved only by grouping at least three plants of a kind in borders or rock-gardens. Plants especially suitable for ground-covers or dwarf hedges are listed by the hundred rate as well, but we will be glad to quote you prices on other varieties in quantity. If single plants are wanted, the price will be one-third the listed price for three plants.

Varieties marked with a black dot (●) are particularly adapted for rock-garden use
Except where otherwise noted, all Perennials are priced at 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10



Aconitum napellus, Spark's

●ACANTHUS mollis (Soft Acanthus). 18-24 in. July-Aug. White spikes rising from bold broad-toothed foliage. Needs winter protection.

ACHILLEA (Yarrow). Fine-foliaged, aromatic plants varying from mat-like to large forms; for dry, sunny spots.

●ageratum (Sweet Yarrow). 12-18 in. July-Oct. Flat heads of pale yellow flowers. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

●filipendulina (Fernleaf Yarrow). 3-4 ft. June-Sept. Flat heads of bright yellow. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

●Achillea millefolium (Common Yarrow). 12-24 in. July. White. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.

●millefolium, Cerise Queen. 15-20 in. June-Nov. Long-stemmed cherry-red flowers. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.

●millefolium roseum (Pink Yarrow). 18 in. June-Oct. Dense heads of rosy pink. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.

ptarmica, Boule de Neige. 12-15 in. June-Aug. Large white flowers, excellent for cutting. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

ptarmica, Perry's White. 2 ft. June-Sept. Broad-petaled white flowers, good for cutting. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.

ptarmica, The Pearl. 2 ft. July-Oct. Small heads of pure white flowers valuable to mix with other cut-flowers. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.

●tomentosa (Woolly Yarrow). 5-6 in. July-Sept. Yellow.

ACONITUM (Monkshood). Delphinium-foliaged, stately plants which thrive in partial shade and provide showy spikes of hooded flowers in late summer and fall.

autumnale (Autumn Monkshood). 4-5 ft. Sept. to frost. Hooded dark blue flowers. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.

fischeri (Azure Monkshood). 18-24 in. Sept.-Oct. Short spikes of clear blue flowers and glossy foliage.

fischeri wilsoni (Violet Monkshood). 5-6 ft. Sept.-Oct. Large, violet-blue. \$1.05 for 3; \$3.00 for 10.



Achillea ptarmica, Perry's White

DECORATIVE PLANTS . HARDY PERENNIALS

Aconitum napellus (Aconite). 3-4 ft. July-Aug. Dark blue. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.

napellus bicolor (Bicolor Aconite). 2-2½ ft. July-Aug. Blue and white flowers. \$1.05 for 3; \$3.00 for 10.

napellus, Spark's (Spark's Aconite). 2½-4 ft. July-Aug. Free-blooming; dark blue.

stoerkianum. 2-3 ft. July-Sept. Large loose spikes of violet-purple flowers and finely cut foliage. \$1.05 for 3; \$3.00 for 10.

uncinatum (Clambering Monkshood). 3-5 ft. Aug.-Oct. Slender, twining stems. Blue flowers.

ACORUS calamus (Sweetflag). 2 ft. June-July. Greenish spadix and slender grass-like leaves. For bog- and water-gardens. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.

ACTÆA (Baneberry). Perennials for the wild garden or shrub border in shady situations.

alba (White Baneberry). 18-24 in. May-June. White flowers followed by china-white fruits on red stems. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.

rubra (Red Baneberry). 18-24 in. May-June. Showy white flowers followed by clusters of red berries. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.

•**ÆGOPODIUM podograria variegatum** (Silveredge Goutweed). 12-15 in. White-margined leaves. A plant used for ground-cover. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.

ÆTHIONEMA (Stonecress). Iberis-like plants for dry, sunny locations.

•**grandiflorum** (Persian Stonecress). 1 ft. May-June. Lilac-pink flowers in slender racemes.

•**iberideum**. 8-10 in. June-July. White flowers rising from mats of blue-green foliage.

AGROSTEMMA. See *Lychnis*.

AJUGA (Bugle). Creeping plants excellent for edging or carpeting bare spots in sun or shade.

•**brockbanki**. 4-6 in. June-July. Short spikes of blue flowers rising from mats of showy purple foliage. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

•**genevensis** (Geneva Bugle). 6-8 in. May-June. Showy spikes of bright blue flowers above glossy, green foliage. An excellent ground-cover. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10; \$12.00 per 100.

•**metallica crispa** (Curly Bugle). 4-5 in. May-June. Blue flowers; crinkled bronzy foliage. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

•**reptans alba** (White Carpet Bugle). 5-6 in. May-June. White flowers. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.

•**reptans rubra** (Purpleleaf Bugle). 5-6 in. May-June. Purplish blue flowers. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.

ALLIUM (Onion). Bulbous plants with grassy leaves and tufty habit of growth. Flowers borne in globular heads.

•**carinatum**. 12-18 in. July. Rose-pink.

•**schoenoprasum** (Chive). 10-12 in. June. Rosy lilac, round flower-heads. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.

•**stellatum**. 18-24 in. May-June. Rose. \$1.05 for 3.

•**thibeticum**. 6 to 8 in. June-July. Lilac-mauve flowers on short stems. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

ALSTROEMERIA aurantiaca (Yellow Alstroemeria). 3 ft. June-Sept. Small, lily-like, orange-yellow flowers, spotted with brown. Long, narrow foliage. Needs winter protection. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.

ALTHÆA rosea (Hollyhock). 6-7 ft. July-Aug. Old-fashioned, familiar plants, suitable for planting along walls and fences and as accents at the back of the perennial border.

Alleghany Strain. Giant, fringed flowers in a wide range of colors. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.



Alyssum serpyllifolium

Althæa, Double Varieties. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

Appleblossom. Light pink. Pink Perfection.

Blood-Red. Purple.

Crimson. Salmon.

Deep Rose. White.

Newport Pink. Bright pink. Yellow.

Pink.

Single Varieties. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

Black. White.

Pink. Yellow.

Red. Mixed.

ALYSSUM (Alyssum). Compact edging or rock-garden plants for sunny, well-drained situations.

•**argentatum** (Silver Alyssum). 12-15 in. June-Aug. Yellow flowers in dense clusters. Leaves silvery underneath. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.

•**montanum**. 6-8 in. April-May. Dwarf. Fragrant yellow flowers. Green foliage.

•**rostratum** (Yellowhead Alyssum). 1 ft. June-Aug. Bright golden yellow flowers. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.

•**saxatile compactum** (Dwarf Goldentuft). 1 ft. April-May. Yellow flowers. Gray foliage. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

•**saxatile, Lemon Queen**. 1 ft. April-June. Sulphur-yellow flowers combine well with pastel-colored spring-flowering bulbs and perennials. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.

•**serpyllifolium**. 4-6 in. May-June. Very dwarf form with pale yellow flowers. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

AMSONIA (Amsonia). Shrubby plants with willow-like foliage which remains in perfect condition all season.

angustifolia (Feather Amsonia). 2-2½ ft. May-June. Panicles of light blue flowers. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

tabernæmontana (Willow Amsonia). 2-3 ft. May-June. Small, grayish blue flowers. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

Except where otherwise noted, all Perennials are priced at 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10



Anchusa myosotidiflora

ANCHUSA (Bugloss). Hairy-leaved plants of the Forget-me-not family. Flowers showy, blue masses.

barrelieri (Early Bugloss). 2-3 ft. May. Small, dark blue flowers with yellow throats.

italica (Italian Bugloss). 3-4 ft. June-July. Bright blue flowers. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

italica, Dropmore (Dropmore Bugloss). 4-5 ft. June-July. Gentian-blue. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

italica, Opal (Opal Bugloss). 4-5 ft. May-July. Pale blue. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

•*myosotidiflora* (Siberian Bugloss). 12-18 in. May-June. Distinctive, dwarf type with bright blue flowers. Excellent for shady places, or with tulips.

semperflorens (Evergreen Bugloss). 3 ft. July. Lavender-blue flowers and broad, almost evergreen leaves. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.

ANEMONE (Anemone). Of the two classes of Anemones, the dwarf species are mostly suitable for rock or wild gardens while the tall, late-blooming Japanese Anemones are excellent to give light and pastel colorings to the fall border.

•*canadensis* (*A. pennsylvanica*) (Meadow Anemone). 18-24 in. June-Sept. White flowers. May be naturalized in shady places. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

•*hupehensis* (Chinese Anemone). 18-24 in. Aug.-Oct. Rosy mauve flowers, 1½ inches across.

japonica (Japanese Anemone). 2-3 ft. Sept.-Nov. Rose-red flowers with bright yellow stamens. All of the following varieties, excellent for cutting, will be benefited by protection from cold winds and winter damages.

japonica alba (White Japanese Anemone). White.

japonica, Alice. Pale, silvery, rose-pink.

japonica, Lady Ardilaun. Pure white; semi-double.

japonica, Queen Charlotte. Large; semi-double; deep pink.

Anemone japonica, Richard Arends. Glistening white, tinted pink.

japonica rosea superba. Silvery pink.
japonica, September Charm. A new hybrid flowering in mid-September. Lustrous pink flowers 2 inches across. \$1.05 for 3; \$3.00 for 10.

japonica, Whirlwind. Large; semi-double; pure white.
•*pulsatilla* (European Pasqueflower). 9-12 in. April-May. Violet-purple.

•*pulsatilla alba*. White-flowered form of the above.

•*pulsatilla rubra*. Red-flowered form of the above.

•*sylvestris* (Snowdrop Anemone). 12-15 in. May-July. Creamy white, nodding flowers. Good in partial shade. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.

•**ANTENNARIA dioica** (Common Pussytoes). 5-6 in. July-Aug. Rosette-like plant with white, woolly flowers on short, erect stems. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.

ANTHEMIS (Camomile). Finely cut, pungent foliage and small, daisy-like flowers. For sunny places.

montana. 8-10 in. June-July. White flowers.

nobilis (Common Camomile). 18 in. June-July. White flowers. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.

tinctoria (Yellow Camomile). 2-3 ft. June-Nov. Golden yellow flowers. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

tinctoria kelwayi (Kelway's Camomile). 2-3 ft. June-Oct. Large, lemon-yellow flowers. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

tinctoria, E. C. Buxton. 2-3 ft. June-Oct. Creamy yellow. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

tinctoria, Perry's Variety. 1½-2 ft. June-Oct. Bright yellow. Excellent for cutting.

ANTHERICUM liliago (St. Bernardlily). 2-3 ft. May-June. Spikes of small, starry, white flowers above slender, ribbon-like leaves.

liliago giganteum. A larger flower-spike than the above.

AQUILEGIA (Columbine). Graceful, divided foliage and spurred flowers of many lovely colors. They thrive under diverse conditions of sun, shade, or varying soil-conditions.

•*alpina* (Alpine Columbine). 8-12 in. April-May. Blue. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.



Anthemis tinctoria, Perry's Variety

Varieties marked with a black dot (•) are particularly adapted for rock-garden use

DECORATIVE PLANTS . HARDY PERENNIALS

- Aquilegia cærulea* (Colorado Columbine). 18-24 in. May-July. Long-spurred flowers; blue with white throat. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
- cærulea alba*. An all-white variety of the above. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
- cærulea*, Copper Queen. 3 ft. May-June. Copper-colored.
- cærulea helenæ* (Helen Columbine). 18 in. June-July. Blue and white.
- cærulea reuteri*. 18 in. Short-spurred; lilac-blue. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
- californica* (California Columbine). 2-3 ft. June-July. Red and yellow. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
- canadensis* (American Columbine). 2 ft. April-May. Red and yellow flowers. May be naturalized in shady spots. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
- chrysanthia* (Golden Columbine). 3 ft. June-Aug. Showy, fragrant yellow flowers. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
- chrysanthia alba*. White-flowered form of the above.
- Crimson Star*. 2 ft. May-June. A sturdy plant with crimson sepals and white petals. \$1.05 for 3; \$3.00 for 10.
- flabellata nana* (Fan Columbine). 8-12 in. June. Lilac-purple. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
- flabellata nana alba*. Creamy white form of the above. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
- haylodgensis delicatissima*. June. Long-spurred blue flowers. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
- Long-spurred Hybrids, Red Shades.** 2-3 ft. May-July. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
- skinneri* (Mexican Columbine). 2 ft. May-June. Crimson sepals and light green petals. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
- vulgaris* (European Columbine). 2 ft. May-June. Flowers in varying shades of blue, red, and purple. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.
- vulgaris alba*. White-flowered form of the above. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.
- vulgaris fl.-pl.* Double blue forms of European Columbine. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.



Aquilegia, Mrs. Scott Elliott's Bay State Strain



Armeria cephalotes rubra

Aquilegia vulgaris nivea (Munstead White Columbine). 2 ft. May-June. Large, pure white flowers. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.

Mrs. Scott Elliott's Long-spurred Hybrids. 2-3 ft. June-July. Large flowers in varying shades of pink.

Mrs. Scott Elliott's Bay State Strain. Good clear pink. \$1.20 for 3; \$3.60 for 10.

ARABIS (Rockcress). Masses of flowers in spring and soft, gray-green clumps of foliage throughout the year. A good edging plant to combine with tulips.

•*albida* (Wallcress). 6-9 in. May. Fragrant, white flowers. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.

•*albida fl.-pl.* Double white form of the above. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.

•*albida rosea*. Single pink form of Wallcress.

•*alpina* (Alpine Rockcress). 9 in. April-May. Smaller flowers than *A. albida*, but produced in greater abundance. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.

•*alpina nana compacta* (Dwarf Alpine Rockcress). 4-6 in. April-May. White. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

•*mollis* (Downy Rockcress). 8-10 in. May-June. Glossy, tufted plants bearing clouds of white flowers. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

ARENARIA (Sandwort). Sunny, well-drained locations are best for these mat-like plants.

•*balearica* (Corsican Sandwort). 4 in. June. White. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

•*montana* (Mountain Sandwort). 4-6 in. June-Aug. An evergreen, trailing plant with pure white flowers. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

•*verna cæspitosa* (Moss Sandwort). 1-3 in. June. Creeping, mossy foliage and tiny white flowers. Good for crevices of flagstones. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

ARMERIA (Thrift). Compact, fine-foliaged plants bearing globular flower-heads on slender stems.

•*cephalotes rubra* (Sea Pink). 12-18 in. June-Sept. Crimson heads. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

•*cephalotes*, Bees' Ruby. 6-8 in. Bright carmine. \$1.05 for 3; \$3.00 for 10.

•*formosa rosea* (Pink False Thrift). 12-15 in. July-Aug. Broad-leaved rosettes. Brilliant pink flowers. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

•*laucheana*. 3-6 in. April-June. Bright rose. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.

Except where otherwise noted, all Perennials are priced at 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10



Aruncus sylvester

- Armeria laucheana robusta*. 8–10 in. June–Oct. Large, crimson flowers, excellent for cutting. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
- maritima* (Common Thrift). 3–6 in. May–June. Lavender-pink flowers. Evergreen mat-like plants useful for edging. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.
- maritima alba*. White-flowered form of the above. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.
- ARRHENATHERUM bulbosum variegatum* (Variegated Oatgrass). 6–12 in. Green and white foliaged grass. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

ARTEMISIA (Wormwood). Finely cut leaves and inconspicuous flowers, used mostly for foliage effects and in herb-gardens. They thrive in poor, dry soil.

- abrotanum* (Southernwood). 3–4 ft. Deep green foliage. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.
- absinthium* (Common Wormwood). 2–4 ft. Olive-green foliage. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.
- dracunculus* (Tarragon). 3 ft. Dark green, pointed foliage. \$1.20 for 3; \$3.50 for 10.
- frigida* (Fringed Wormwood). 12–18 in. Silvery gray foliage. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
- lactiflora* (White Mugwort). 3–4 ft. Aug.–Sept. Creamy white sprays of flowers excellent for borders and for cutting. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.
- pontica* (Roman Wormwood). 9–12 in. Silvery, aromatic foliage. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
- purshiana* (Cudweed Wormwood). 15 in. Silvery foliage. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.
- Silver King (Ghost Plant). 3 ft. Silvery white foliage.
- stelleriana* (Beach Wormwood). 12–18 in. Silvery, divided foliage.

ARUNCUS sylvester (Common Goatsbeard). 4 ft. June. Feathery, white flowers on Astilbe-like plumes.

- ASARUM canadense* (Wild Ginger). 8–12 in. April–May. Small, brownish purple flowers at the base of long-stemmed, heart-shaped leaves. An excellent ground-cover for moist, shady places. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.
- ASPERULA odorata* (Sweet Woodruff). 6–8 in. May. Hay-scented, whorled foliage and small white flowers. A ground-cover for moist, shady places.

ASCLEPIAS (Milkweed). Native plants fine for the wild garden in sunny places, although *A. tuberosa* may be used in the perennial border.

incarnata (Swamp Milkweed). 3–4 ft. July. Nodding heads of rosy purple flowers and ornamental seed-pods. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.

tuberosa (Butterflyweed). 18–24 in. July–Sept. Brilliant orange flowers. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

ASPHODELINE lutea (Common Jacob's-Rod). 2–3 ft. July–Aug. Tall spikes of fragrant, bright yellow, lily-like flowers and sword-like foliage.

ASTERS

A large variety of species and named kinds gives a wide range of colors, forms, and blooming seasons. Rayed flowers, usually produced in heavy trusses, although some are solitary, and the new group of Dwarf Hardy Border Asters are a dense, compact mass of flowers.

- acris*. 8–12 in. Sept. Blue. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.
- alpinus* (Rock Aster). 6–9 in. May–June. Violet-blue. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.
- alpinus albus*. 6 in. May–June. White. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
- alpinus*, Dark Beauty. 6 in. Dark violet-blue. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
- alpinus giganteus*. 12–15 in. Large; soft blue. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
- alpinus*, Goliath. 6–10 in. Bluish purple. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
- amellus bessarabicus* (Bessarabian Aster). 18 in. Aug. Dark purplish blue; orange center. Good for cutting. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
- amellus Elegans*. 12–18 in. Aug. Free blooming. Bright bluish lilac. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.
- amellus*, King George. 18 in. Aug.–Sept. Extra-large flowering trusses of bluish violet flowers. \$1.20 for 3; \$3.60 for 10.
- ericoides* (Heath Aster). 18 in. Oct. Sprays of small white flowers. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.
- farreri*, Big Bear. 18 in. June–July. Rich violet, orange center. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.
- frikartii* (Wonder of Staefa). 2½ ft. Aug.–Oct. Distinctive, hardy, summer-flowering Aster. Stocky, upright growth, bearing long-stemmed sprays of lavender-blue flowers, 2 inches across. \$1.50 for 3; \$4.50 for 10.



Aster novae-angliae, Barr's Pink. See page 61

Except where otherwise noted, all Perennials are priced at 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10

- Aster japonica** (Japanese Aster). 2 ft. July–Sept. Double, white, feverfew-like flowers. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
- lævis** (Smooth Aster). 3–4 ft. Sept.–Oct. Blue. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.
- luteus** (*hybridus luteus*). 2½ ft. Aug.–Sept. Golden rod-like sprays of small yellow flowers. \$1.05 for 3; \$3.00 for 10.
- Mauve Cushion.** 9 in. Oct.–Nov. Cushion-like plant covered with delicate mauve flowers.
- multiflorus** (Wreath Aster). 18–24 in. Sept. Native white Aster for naturalizing in dry places. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.
- novæ-angliæ** (New England Aster). 3–6 ft. Aug.–Sept. Violet-purple. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.
- novæ-angliæ, Barr's Pink.** 4 ft. Sept.–Oct. Pink.
- novæ-angliæ, Mrs. Raynor.** 4 ft. Sept.–Oct. Dark rosy crimson.
- novæ-angliæ roseus.** 4–5 ft. Aug.–Sept. Rose-pink. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.
- novi-belgi** (New York Aster). 3–5 ft. Sept.–Oct. Medium-sized pale blue flowers. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
- Pleiades.** 12–15 in. Oct.–Nov. Delicate blue; dainty foliage. \$1.05 for 3; \$3.00 for 10.
- ptarmicoides** (White Upland Aster). 18 in. Aug.–Sept. Bushy plant producing a multitude of small white flowers. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.
- Skylands Queen.** 2½ ft. Aug.–Oct. Large, single flowers of lustrous lilac-blue, splendid for cutting. \$1.05 for 3; \$3.00 for 10.
- subcæruleus** (India Aster). 1 ft. Pale blue.
- tataricus** (Tatarian Aster). 5–6 ft. Oct.–Nov. The latest Aster of the flowering season. Large, blue-violet flowers. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.

NEW DWARF HARDY BORDER ASTERS

A newly developed group which provides compact, free-flowering Asters from September until frost. These varieties bring masses of delicate color to rock-gardens at a time when there is a scarcity of low-growing material.

Any of the following named varieties, \$1.05 for 3; \$3.00 for 10

- Countess of Dudley.** 9 in. Clear pink with yellow eye.
- Lady Henry Maddocks.** 12–18 in. Clear light pink.
- Nancy.** 12–18 in. Lavender-pink.
- Ronald.** 12 in. Bright lilac-pink.
- Snowsprite.** 9 in. Semi-double; dazzling white.
- Victor.** 9 in. Clear lavender-blue.

NAMED HARDY ASTERS

- Abendroth.** 5 ft. Sept.–Oct. Lavender-blue. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
- Beauty of Colwall.** 4 ft. Aug.–Sept. Lavender. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
- Blue Gem.** 4–5 ft. Sept.–Oct. Rich blue.
- Climax.** 5 ft. Aug.–Oct. Light lavender-blue. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
- Feltham Blue.** 2½–4 ft. Aug.–Sept. Blue, yellow center. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
- Grey Lady.** 3–4 ft. Sept. Semi-double; opal-gray. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
- King of the Belgians.** 3 ft. Sept. Light lavender-blue. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
- Lady Lloyd.** 3–4 ft. Aug.–Sept. Clear rose-pink. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
- Mount Everest.** 3–4 ft. The finest white Aster. Branching pyramids of large, pure white flowers; very small eye. \$2.25 for 3; \$7.00 for 10.
- Peggy Ballard.** 3 ft. Sept. Rosy mauve. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
- Perry's White.** 2 ft. Aug.–Sept. White, golden center. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.



Aster, Queen Mary

Aster, Queen Mary. 3–4 ft. Sept.–Oct. Rich blue flowers 2½ inches across.

Red Rover. 3–4 ft. Sept. to frost. Immense sprays of dazzling rosy red flowers with golden centers. Sturdy, compact plants excellent for landscape use. \$1.50 for 3; \$4.50 for 10.

Sam Banham. 3–4 ft. Aug. Pure white.

St. Egwin. 18–24 in. Sept.–Oct. Bright pink. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

White Climax. 5 ft. Sept. Pure white. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

Ypres. 12–18 in. Aug.–Sept. Rosy pink.

ASTILBE (*Astilbe*). Fluffy plumes of feathery flowers standing above neat clumps of foliage. Effective Accent Plants. They will succeed in moist, partially shaded places or in garden soil in the sun. Excellent for cutting.

Arendsi Hybrids:

- America.** 2–2½ ft. July. Pale pink.
- Avalanche.** 3 ft. July. Clear white. \$1.20 for 3; \$3.00 for 10.
- Betsy Cuperus.** 3 ft. July–Aug. White with pink center. \$1.20 for 3; \$3.60 for 10.
- Gerbe d'Argent.** 2–3 ft. July. Pure white. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.
- Gloria.** 2 ft. July–Aug. Deep pink. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.
- Granat.** 2 ft. July–Aug. Rich, deep crimson. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.
- Irene Rottsieper.** 2 ft. Salmon-pink. \$1.20 for 3; \$3.60 for 10.
- Juno.** 3 ft. June. Rich violet-rose. \$1.05 for 3; \$3.00 for 10.
- Marguerite Van Rechteren.** 3–4 ft. Aug. Fringed; lilac-red. \$1.05 for 3; \$3.00 for 10.
- Prof. van der Wielen.** 4 ft. July. Milky white. \$1.20 for 3; \$3.60 for 10.
- Pyramidal.** 2–3 ft. July. White. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.
- Rose Pearl.** 2½ ft. July–Aug. Shell-pink. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.
- Salland.** 3 ft. Aug. Rich red. \$1.05 for 3; \$3.00 for 10.
- Vesta.** 3 ft. Aug. Light mauve. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.
- astilboides** (Goatsbeard Astilbe). 2–3 ft. July. White. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.

Varieties marked with a black dot (•) are particularly adapted for rock-garden use

Astilbe chinensis (Chinese Astilbe). 18 in. July-Aug. Pink flowers and finely cut foliage. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.
davidi (David Astilbe). 2-3 ft. July-Aug. Pink. \$1.20 for 3; \$3.60 for 10.
japonica (Japanese Astilbe). 1 ft. June and July. Pure white.
japonica, Peach Blossom. 15-18 in. July-Aug. Soft pink.
japonica, Queen Alexandra. 2 ft. June. Soft creamy pink.
japonica, W. E. Gladstone. 2 ft. June. Pure white. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.

AUBRIETIA (Aubrieta). Mat-like plants similar to *Arabis*. Excellent for rock-gardens or carpets under spring-flowering bulbs. For well-drained, sunny spots.

- deltoidea** (Common Aubrietia). 5-6 in. April-May. Purple.
- deltoidea bougainvillei** (Bougainville Aubrietia). 5-6 in. May. Light violet.
- deltoidea græca** (Greek Aubrietia). 3-4 in. May. Dark violet.
- deltoidea grandiflora**. Large-flowered form of *A. deltoidea*.
- deltoidea leichtlini** (Leichtlin Aubrietia). 5-6 in. May. Purple.
- deltoidea purpurea** (Purple Lady Aubrietia). 4-5 in. May. Purple. Erect.
- deltoidea rosea**. 5-6 in. May. Rose-pink. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.

BAPTISIA (Wild-indigo). Lupine-like flowers and blue-green foliage which remains attractive all summer.

australis (Blue Wild-indigo). 2-3 ft. June-July. Deep blue. A companion plant for *Hemerocallis*. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

tinctoria (Yellow Wild-indigo). 2-3 ft. July. Bright yellow. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.

BELAMCANDA chinensis (Blackberry-lily). 2-3 ft. July-Aug. Small orange-yellow flowers spotted with brown. A slender iris-like plant.



Baptisia australis

- BELLIS perennis** (English Daisy). 6 in. May-June. Dark green rosettes bearing daisy-like pink flowers. Excellent for edging or planting under Tulips. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.
- perennis**, Giant Pink. Large, bright pink Daisies. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.
- perennis**, Giant White. Large; white. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.
- perennis**, Longfellow. A new large-flowered pink variety. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

BOCCONIA cordata (Pink Plume-poppy). 5-8 ft. July-Aug. A stately plant with large, glaucous gray foliage and creamy white panicles of flowers followed by creamy pink seed-pods. For backgrounds or in the shrub border. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

BOLTONIA (Boltonia). Stiff-stemmed plants related to the Hardy Asters and easily grown.

asteroides (White Boltonia). 5-6 ft. Sept.-Oct. Sprays bearing numerous white flowers. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.

lævigata. 6-7 ft. Oct. Light pink. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.

latisquama (Violet Boltonia). 4 ft. July-Oct. Pinkish lavender. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

latisquama nana (Dwarf Pink-ray Boltonia). 2-3 ft. July-Oct. Pink.

BUPHTHALMUM (Oxeye). Showy perennials with large daisy-like flowers useful for cutting.

salicifolium (Willowleaf Oxeye). 18 in. June-July. Yellow.

speciosum (Heartleaf Oxeye). 3-4 ft. June-July. Yellow flowers much larger than above variety.

•**CALAMINTHA alpina** (Calamint). 6 in. Fragrant herb with rich purple flowers. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

CALIMERIS incisa (Starwort). 1-2 ft. July-Aug. Aster-like plant with purple ray-flowers and yellow disks. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

•**CALLIRHOE involucrata** (Low Poppymallow). 1 ft. June-Aug. Trailing plant with cup-shaped crimson flowers.



Callirhoe involucrata

Except where otherwise noted, all Perennials are priced at 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10



Campanula gorganica

CALTHA palustris (Marshmarigold). 1 ft. April-May. Bright yellow "buttercups." Shining, light green foliage. For bog-gardens or moist places. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.

CAMPANULA (Bellflower). This family supplies indispensable, effective plants for garden use; dwarf forms for the rock- and wall-garden; taller kinds excellent for the perennial border and for cutting.

•**carpatica** (Carpathian Bellflower). 6-8 in. June-Oct. Clear blue flowers on wiry stems, rising from compact mat of foliage. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

•**carpatica alba**. White-flowered form of the above. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

•**carpatica turbinata** (Top Bellflower). 15-24 in. June. Rich purple.

•**carpatica turbinata alba**. White-flowered form of the above.

•**gorganica**. 3-4 in. June-Aug. Light blue. A gem for the rock-garden.

•**glomerata acaulis** (Low Cluster Bellflower). 8-10 in. June-July. Dark blue.

•**glomerata dahurica** (Danesblood). 18-24 in. June-July. Rich purple.

glomerata superba (Showy Cluster Bellflower). 18 in. June-July. Violet-blue.

lactiflora (Milky Bellflower). 2 ft. July-Aug. Blue.

latifolia (Great Bellflower). 3-4 ft. June-July. Purplish blue.

latifolia macrantha (Royal Bellflower). 3 ft. June-July. Flowers twice as large as *C. latifolia*. \$1.05 for 3; \$3.00 for 10.

medium (Canterbury Bell). True biennials which should be planted every year to insure their garden effect. 2-3 ft. June-July. Separate colors, 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.

Pink	Blue	White	Mixed
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medium calycanthema (Cup-and-Saucer Bellflower). 2-3 ft. July. The enlarged calyx is the same color as the flower. Separate colors, 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

Pink	Blue	White	Mixed
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persicifolia (Peachleaf Bellflower). 2-3 ft. June-July. Tall spikes of single, blue, bell-shaped flowers. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

persicifolia alba. White-flowered form of the above.

persicifolia, Feltham Beauty. 3 ft. June-July.

Large, single bells of soft blue.

persicifolia moerheimi (Moerheim Bellflower). 2 ft. June-July. Large, pure white, semi-double flowers.

•**portenschlagiana** (*C. muralis*) (Dalmatian Bellflower). 6-9 in. June-July. Trailing rock- or wall-garden plant covered with starry, purplish blue flowers. \$1.05 for 3; \$3.00 for 10.

Campanula pulcherrima. 2 ft. July. Small blue bells. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

pyramidalis (Chimney Bellflower). 4-6 ft. July-Aug. Large spikes covered with blue flowers.

pyramidalis alba. White-flowered form of the above. Excellent planted with Delphinium.

•**rotundifolia** (Harebell). 1 ft. June-Aug. Clear blue. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

trachelium (Coventrybells). 2-3 ft. July-Aug. Racemes of drooping, light purple flowers. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

CARYOPTERIS incana (Common Bluebeard). 3-4 ft. Sept.-Oct. Long stems of bluish lavender flowers in whorls; good for cutting. \$1.50 for 3; \$4.50 for 10.

CASSIA marilandica (Wild Senna). 3-4 ft. Clusters of pea-like flowers in July and August. Bright green, rather coarse foliage. Suitable for backgrounds or shrub borders. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.

•**CATANANCHE caerulea** (Cupidsdart). 1-2 ft. July-Aug. Deep blue, daisy-like flowers on long stems. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

•**caerulea alba**. White-flowered form of the above. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

CEDRONELLA cana (Hoary Cedronella). 1-2 ft. Gray-leaved woody herb. Spikes of purple-crimson flowers all summer.

CENTAUREA (Centaurea). Showy, thistle-like flowers borne over a long season. Useful for cutting. Sunny situations.

•**dealbata** (Persian Centaurea). 1-2 ft. June-Aug. Rosy pink flowers and gray-green foliage.

macrocephala (Globe Centaurea). 2-3 ft. Enormous, bright yellow flowers produced during July and August. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

•**montana** (Mountain-bluet). 20 in. June-Aug. Bluish violet flowers like big Cornflowers. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

•**montana alba**. White-flowered form of the above. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

ruthenica (Ruthenian Centaurea). 3-5 ft. July-Sept. A large background plant producing lemon-yellow flowers.

CENTRANTHUS ruber (Jupitersbeard). 2-3 ft. The "Red Valerian" of old-time gardens. Fragrant, pale red flowers all summer. Good for wall-gardens. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

ruber albus. White-flowered form of the above. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

ruber roseus. Pink-flowered form of the above. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.



Campanula portenschlagiana (C. muralis)

Varieties marked with a black dot (•) are particularly adapted for rock-garden use

CEPHALARIA (*Cephalaria*). Coarse-leaved plants with long-stemmed Scabiosa-like flowers. Suitable for rear of borders and good for cutting.

alpina (Yellow Cephalaria). 5–6 ft. July–Aug. Sulphur-yellow.

tatarica (Tatarian Cephalaria). 5–6 ft. July–Aug. Creamy white. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.

CERASTIUM (*Cerastium*). Creeping, mat-like plants, good for edging perennial borders or for rock- or wall-gardens in sunny situations.

•argenteum. 8 in. Silvery gray foliage and almost transparent white flowers in May and June.

•biebersteini (*Taurus Cerastium*). 6 in. Dark green foliage and white flowers in May and June. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

•tomentosum (Snow-in-summer). 4–8 in. Silvery gray foliage covered with pure white flowers in May and June. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

•CERATOSTIGMA plumbaginoides (*Larpente Plumbago*). 6–8 in. Spreading plant with bronzy green foliage and bright blue flowers in August and September. It comes up late in the spring. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.

CHEIRANTHUS (Wallflower). Fragrant plants for well-drained, sunny locations.

•allioni (Siberian Wallflower). 6–12 in. A biennial. Brilliant orange flowers in May and June. Combine with Aubrietas. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

•keewensis. 12–18 in. June–July. Bushy plants bearing primrose and orange flowers 1 inch across.

CHELONE (Turtlehead). Curiously shaped flowers on erect spikes. Thrives in moist, shady places.

glabra (White Turtlehead). 2 ft. July–Aug. Creamy white. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

Iyonii (Pink Turtlehead). 2–3 ft. Aug.–Sept. Rosy purple. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.



Chrysanthemum maximum. Burbank's Frilled

CHRYSANTHEMUM

This is a group of hardy species and various-colored named varieties, and, in addition, six new Korean Hybrids which start off the fall parade of Chrysanthemums with flowering seasons from early September until killing frosts.

•arcticum (Arctic Chrysanthemum). 18 in. Sept.–Oct. Pure white flowers rising from dark green rosettes of foliage. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

balsamita (Costmary). 2–3 ft. Bright green, aromatic foliage. \$1.05 for 3; \$3.00 for 10.

coreanum (Korean Chrysanthemum). 2 ft. Sept.–Oct. White, turning pink. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.

KOREAN CHRYSANTHEMUM HYBRIDS

\$1.50 for 3; \$4.50 for 10

2–2½ ft. Sept. to frost. Excellent border plants of sturdy, branching habit bearing single flowers 2½–3 in. in diameter.

Apollo. Bronzy red, suffused with gold.

Ceres. Bronzy yellow.

Daphne. Bright pink with lavender undertones.

Diana. Soft rose-pink, lilac and salmon shadings.

Mars. Velvety wine-red.

Mercury. Plant Patent No. 58. Bronzy orange.

CHRYSANTHEMUM maximum (Pyrenees Chrysanthemum). 1–2 ft. White daisies blooming over a long summer season; excellent for cutting. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.

maximum, Alaska. 2 ft. July–Sept. White, 4–5 inches across. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

maximum, Burbank's Frilled. 2 ft. July–Sept. Large; frilled; white. \$2.25 for 3; \$6.00 for 10.

maximum, King Edward. 3 ft. July–Oct. Glistening white. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

maximum, Shasta Daisy. 2½ ft. July–Oct. Ivory-white. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.

maximum, The Speaker. 2½ ft. July–Oct. White, 6 inches across. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

maximum, Westralia. 2½ ft. July–Oct. White.

uliginosum (Giant Daisy). 4–5 ft. July–Sept. Large, pure white flowers with golden yellow centers. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.

NAMED HARDY CHRYSANTHEMUMS

LF, Large-flowering varieties.

B, Button type.

P, Pompon type.

Aberdeen. (B) Bright maroon. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

Amelia. (B) 15 in. Compact, cushion-like plant covered with lavender-pink flowers from August to October. \$1.05 for 3; \$3.00 for 10.

Autumn Glow. (LF) Rose-crimson. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

Baby. (B) Yellow. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

Baby Marguerite. (B) Pure white. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

Barbara Cumming. (LF) Aug.–Oct. Clear yellow shading to orange-brown center.

Boston. (P) Golden bronze. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

Brown Boy. (B) Bronze-red. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

Capt. R. H. Cook. (P) Dark rose. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

Daybreak. (LF) Single; shell-pink; 3 inches in diameter; good for cutting.

Eve. (LF) Dwarf. Deep pink. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

Field of Snow. (B) White, tinged pink. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

Varieties marked with a black dot (●) are particularly adapted for rock-garden use

DECORATIVE PLANTS . HARDY PERENNIALS

NAMED HARDY CHRYSANTHEMUMS, con.

Frances Whittlesey. (LF) 18 in. Late September until frost. Rich bronzy garnet.
Glory of Seven Oaks. (LF) Early. Golden yellow.
Golden Pheasant. (P) Orange-yellow. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
Granny Scovill. (LF) Beautiful, fluffy flowers, 4½ inches across; warm coral-brown. This is a superb variety and merits the attention of every garden-lover. \$1.00 for 3; \$3.00 for 10.
Grenadier. Free flowering. Single flowers 3 to 3½ inches across, bright crimson-red with a bronzy sheen. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.
Gypsy Girl. (LF) Semi-double; bright crimson. Early October until frost.
Innocence. 18 in. Single; pure white, changing to soft pink. \$1.05 for 3; \$3.00 for 10.
Jean Treadway. (LF) Pink with dark rose-pink center. Early and free flowering. \$1.05 for 3; \$3.00 for 10.
Marie Antoinette. (P) Deep pink. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
Metzi. (B) Clear yellow. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
Oconto. (P) Pure white. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
October Dawn. (LF) Soft daybreak-pink. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.
October Girl. (LF) Semi-double; clear rose-pink.
Old Homestead. (P) Lavender-pink. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
Ruth Cumming. (LF) Rich reddish bronze. Always makes a fine showing. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.
Ruth Dean. (LF) Double; lavender-pink. Early. \$1.50 for 3; \$4.20 for 10.
Ruth Hatton. (P) Early. Clear ivory-white.
R. Marion Hatton. (P) Early. Bright canary-yellow.
Skibo. (B) Bronzy yellow. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
Tints of Gold. (P) Early. Golden yellow. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
Victory. (LF) White. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
Vivid. (LF) Early. Rich rosy crimson. \$1.05 for 3; \$3.00 for 10.
White Doty. (P) Pure white.

CIMICIFUGA (**Bugbane**). Slender racemes of feathery, creamy white flowers. Fine for naturalizing in moist, shady places.

fœtida simplex (**Kamchatka Bugbane**). 3-4 ft. July. Excellent white spikes. \$1.00 each; \$2.70 for 3.

racemosa (**Cohosh Bugbane**). 4-6 ft. July-Sept. White. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

CLEMATIS (**Clematis**). Also see under Vines. Dwarf, shrubby, and low-climbing species of the Clematis family, excellent for the perennial border or for low walls and fences. Thrive best with plenty of lime.

heracleæfolia davidiana (**Fragrant Tube Clematis**). 2-2½ ft. Aug.-Sept. Deep lavender, bell-shaped flowers. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.

integrifolia. 18-24 in. June-Aug. Small, nodding, porcelain-blue flowers. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.

recta (**Ground Clematis**). 2-3 ft. July-Aug. Large clusters of fragrant white flowers.

CONVALLARIA majalis (**Lily-of-the-valley**). 8 in. May-June. Slender racemes of fragrant, bell-shaped flowers rising from glossy, light green foliage. A ground-cover for rich, shady places. Heavy clumps \$1.20 for 3; \$3.60 for 10; \$30.00 per 100. Strong pips 45 cts. for 3; \$1.20 for 10; \$9.00 per 100.

•**COPTIS trifolia** (**Goldthread**). 4-5 in. July-Aug. Shiny, evergreen leaves and small white flowers. Ground-cover for shady places. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10; \$12.00 per 100.



Chrysanthemum, Innocence

COREOPSIS (**Coreopsis**). Masses of long-stemmed flowers borne all summer; excellent for cutting.

delphinifolia (**Larkspur Coreopsis**). 2 ft. July-Sept. Finely cut foliage and yellow flowers with dark brown disk. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

grandiflora (**Big Coreopsis**). 2-3 ft. May-Nov. Golden yellow. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.

lanceolata (**Lance Coreopsis**). 2 ft. June-Sept. Yellow. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.

•*rosea* (**Rose Coreopsis**). 1 ft. July-Aug. Rosy pink. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

verticillata (**Threadleaf Coreopsis**). 18-24 in. June-Sept. Small lemon-yellow flowers and narrow, dark green foliage. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

•**CORONILLA varia** (**Crownvetch**). 2-3 ft. June-Oct. Pinkish white, pea-shaped flowers. Of trailing habit. Ground-cover for rough, dry banks. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

CORYDALIS cheilanthifolia (**Fumitory**). 10-12 in. June-July. Fernlike foliage. Long spikes of yellow flowers.

•**COTULA squalida**. 1-2 in. Creeping plant with small, white flowers and fern-like foliage. Makes a dark green carpet in sunny spots. \$1.05 for 3; \$3.00 for 10.

•**CRUCIANELLA stylosa** (**Common Crosswort**). 6 in. June. Globular, deep rose flowers. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

CYNANCHUM acuminatifolium (**Mosquito-trap**). 1½ ft. June-July. Clusters of white, geometric flowers above arrow-shaped, twining foliage. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.

CYPRIPEDIUM (**Ladyslipper**). Hardy orchids with sac-like flowers. Plant in acid soil in shade.

acaule (**Pink Ladyslipper**). 8-12 in. May-June. Pink, with darker pink veinings. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

pubescens (**Yellow Ladyslipper**). 1-2 ft. May-June. Yellow, with brown veinings. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.

spectabile (**Showy Ladyslipper**). 1-3 ft. June. Pale pink and white, crimson veinings. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.

Except where otherwise noted, all Perennials are priced at 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10



Planting of Blackmore & Langdon Hybrid Delphiniums

DELPHINIUM (Larkspur)

Erect perennials bearing stately spikes of spurred flowers in a wide range of blue shades, embracing tones of lavender, violet, sky-blue, indigo and related hues. They are by all means the finest garden plants in this color and are truly indispensable in any well-considered border planting.

•alpinum. 12 in. June. Blue.

Belladonna. 3-4 ft. June-Sept. Pale blue. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

Belladonna, Cliveden Beauty. An improved Belladonna.

Bellamsum. 3-4 ft. June-Sept. Dark blue. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

Blackmore & Langdon Hybrids. Enormous spikes of blue, lavender, mauve, and pink. \$1.05 for 3; \$3.00 for 10.

elatum (Bee Larkspur). 5-6 ft. June-Sept. Dark blue. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

formosum (Hardy Larkspur). 3-4 ft. June-July. Bluish purple, white eye. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

formosum cœlestinum (Sky-blue Larkspur). Sky-blue form of the above. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

Gold Medal Hybrids. 3-5 ft. June-July. Color range from light azure to deep blue and from delicate lavender to purple.

grandiflorum chinense (Slender Larkspur). 18-24 in. June-Aug. Slender, gentian-blue spikes, good for cutting. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

grandiflorum chinense album. White-flowered form of the above. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

grandiflorum chinense azureum. A selected pure blue variety. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

Nash Hybrids. 6-7 ft. June-Sept. An excellent strain with large spikes of huge florets in a wonderful range of color. \$1.50 for 3; \$4.50 for 10.

NAMED HYBRID DELPHINIUMS

Especially selected for their supreme qualities of size and color. June-July.

Bay State Seedling. Double; delicate mauve. \$1.80 for 3.

Countess Cowley. 5 ft. Light blue and mauve; black eye. \$2.75 each.

Edward Bromet. 5 ft. Purplish blue; white eye. \$2.25 each.

Glory. 4 ft. Mauve-blue; white eye. \$1.25 each.

Great Strides. 4-5 ft. Pale blue and pinkish mauve; white eye. \$2.75 each.

Happy Thought. 5 ft. Bluish violet; golden brown eye. \$2.75 each.

J. C. Jenkins. Light blue, edged with royal blue; white eye. \$2.70 for 3; \$8.40 for 10.

Lamartine. 3-4 ft. Dark gentian-blue. \$2.70 for 3; \$8.40 for 10.

Moerheimi. 5-6 ft. June-Sept. Creamy white. \$1.80 for 3; \$5.00 for 10.

Moerheimi, Improved. 5-6 ft. Larger white form of the above. \$1.80 for 3; \$5.00 for 10.

Mrs. Norman Holden. 5 ft. Bluish mauve; black eye. \$2.75 each.

Mrs. Shirley. 5-6 ft. Lilac-mauve; white eye. \$1.75 each.

Mrs. Townley Parker. 5 ft. Sky-blue; white eye. \$1.25 each.

R. A. Pilkington. 5 ft. Purplish violet edged blue. \$2.75 each.

Star of Langport. 6 ft. Pale blue; white eye. \$2.70 for 3; \$8.40 for 10.

The Bishop. 5 ft. Royal blue; white eye. \$2.75 each.

The Shah. 5 ft. Rosy lavender; dark eye. \$2.75 each.

True Blue. Clear blue. \$2.70 for 3; \$8.40 for 10.

Except where otherwise noted, all Perennials are priced at 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10

DIANTHUS (Pink)

Mat-forming, fine-foliaged plants, excellent for rock-gardens or for edging herbaceous borders. Dry situations suit them.

- alpinus*. 3 in. June-July. Deep rose. \$1.05 for 3; \$3.00 for 10.
- Allwoodi*. 12-15 in. Fragrant, white, pink, or crimson flowers produced all summer. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
- Allwoodi*, Jean. 12-15 in. Pure white petals shaded crimson at center.
- arenarius* (Sandloving Pink). 8-12 in. June-Aug. White, fringed flowers borne above dark green mats. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
- arvernensis*. 2-4 in. Minute pink flowers.
- barbatus* (Sweet William). 1-2 ft. June-July. Pink, Red, or White. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.
- barbatus*, Pink Beauty (Newport Pink). 12 in. Salmon-pink. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
- barbatus*, Scarlet Beauty. 12 in. Deep scarlet. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
- cæsius* (Cheddar Pink). 6-9 in. May-July. Pink. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
- cæsius compactus*. 2-3 in. Bright rose-pink. Low, compact mats.
- caryophyllus* (Hardy Carnation or Clove Pink). 12-20 in. June-July. Fragrant; double; pink. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.
- caryophyllus*, Grenadin Scarlet. Bright red form of above. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.
- caryophyllus*, Grenadin White. Pure white form of above. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
- chinensis hedewigi* (Hedewig Pink). 6-9 in. Fringed flowers, varying from white to rich crimson, all summer. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
- cruentus* (Blood Pink). 1-2 ft. July. Deep crimson. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
- deltoides* (Maiden Pink). 6-9 in. June-July. Small, bright pink flowers, rising from deep green mats. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
- deltoides alba*. White-flowered form of the above. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
- deltoides*, Brilliant. Crimson. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
- knappi*. 8-12 in. June-July. Bright yellow. 75 cts. for 3; \$1.80 for 10.
- latifolius fl.-pl.* (Double Cluster Pink). 8-12 in. Double crimson flowers all summer. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
- neglectus* (Glacier Pink). 3-4 in. June-July. Fringed flowers; pale pink.
- plumarius* (Grass Pink). 9-12 in. June. Fragrant, pink flowers. Glaucous gray foliage. Useful for edging. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.
- plumarius semperflorens* (Perpetual Pink). 9-12 in. Pink flowers produced all summer. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
- speciosus*. 1 ft. June. Lacy; lavender-pink.

HARDY GARDEN PINKS

Hybrid Pinks, most of which bloom all summer. Large flowers, borne above compact cushions of gray-green foliage. Excellent border plants.

- Abbotsford*. 6-12 in. Crimson, striped white. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
- Beatrix*. 8 in. Semi-double; light salmon-pink.
- Bristol Jewel*. 10 in. Semi-double; white with crimson eye.
- Bristol Maid*. 10 in. Double; rose-pink.
- Bristol Purity*. Double; fragrant; white.

HARDY GARDEN PINKS, continued

- Furst Bismarck*. 8-12 in. Cerise-red.
- Her Majesty*. 8-10 in. June-July. Large; pure white. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
- Homer*. 8-10 in. June-July. Rosy red, dark center.
- Lord Lyons*. 8-10 in. June-July. Soft lavender-pink.
- Mrs. Sinkins*. 8-10 in. June-July. Fragrant; white.
- Rose de May*. 9-15 in. Fragrant; pale pink.
- White Reserve*. 12 in. Fragrant; pure white.

DICENTRA (Bleedingheart). Graceful, delicate foliage. Racemes of curious-shaped flowers. For partial shade.

- eximia* (Fringed Bleedingheart). 1 ft. Drooping racemes of rosy pink flowers all summer.
- formosa* (Western Bleedingheart). 15 in. April-Aug. Pink.
- spectabilis* (Bleedingheart). 3-4 ft. April-June. Rosy red, heart-shaped flowers. \$1.50 for 3; \$4.50 for 10.

DICTAMNUS *albus* (Gasplant). 2-3 ft. June-July. Spikes of white flowers rising from glossy lemon-scented foliage. Should not be moved, once established in the border. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.

albus caucasicus (Giant Gasplant). 3-4 ft. June-July. A larger form than the above. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.

albus ruber (Purple Gasplant). 2-3 ft. June-July. Fragrant, rosy purple flowers. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.

DIGITALIS (Foxglove). Erect plants for the shady border or woodland garden. Tubular flowers on long, slender spikes.

ambigua (Yellow Foxglove). 2 ft. June-Aug. Slender spikes of yellow flowers marked with brown. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

lanata (Grecian Foxglove). 2 ft. June-Aug. Grayish yellow. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

purpurea (Common Foxglove). 3-4 ft. June-Aug. Biennial. Purple, spotted with brown. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

purpurea alba. White-flowered form of the above. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.



Dicentra eximia

Varieties marked with a black dot (•) are particularly adapted for rock-garden use



Echinops ritro

Digitalis purpurea gloxiniae-flora (Gloxinia Foxglove). 3-4 ft. June-July. Large-flowered, robust plants in a color-range from white to purple. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

purpurea gloxiniae-flora rosea. 2-3 ft. June-July. Rose-pink. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

Shirley Hybrids. 5-7 ft. Large, frilled, tubular flowers on 4-foot spikes. Color-range white to dark purple with maroon and mahogany spots.

●**DODECATHEON meadia** (Common Shooting-star). 1 ft. May-June. Small, cyclamen-like flowers on slender stems. Shade. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

DORONICUM (Leopardbane). Early-flowering member of the Composite family; bears long-stemmed, daisy-like flowers excellent for cutting.

caucasicum (Caucasian Leopardbane). 1 ft. May-June. Bright golden yellow. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.

caucasicum, Mme. Mason. 2 ft. A new improved form of the above with large, clear yellow flowers. \$1.35 for 3; \$3.60 for 10.

magnificum (Sunflower Leopardbane). 1½-3 ft. May-June. Stiff-stemmed yellow flowers. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.

pardalianches, Bouquet of Gold. 2½ ft. May-June. Long-stemmed, brilliant, canary-yellow blooms. \$1.80 for 3; \$5.40 for 10.

plantagineum excelsum (Showy Leopardbane). 2-3 ft. May-June. Orange-yellow flowers 4 inches in diameter. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.

DRABA (Whitlowgrass). Compact, spring-flowering plants; evergreen rosettes producing a mass of small flowers. For sunny, well-drained spots.

●**ladnizensis** (Arctic Whitlowgrass). 2-3 in. March-May. Greenish white flowers. \$1.35 for 3; \$4.00 for 10.

●**hirta**. 6-8 in. April-May. Milky white. \$1.35 for 3; \$3.00 for 10.

●**repens** (*sibirica*). 3-4 in. April-May. Yellow. \$1.05 for 3; \$3.00 for 10.

DRACOCEPHALUM ruyschiana japonicum (Japanese Dragonhead). 2 ft. July-Aug. Salvia-like, blue flowers with white spots. Moist, shady places.

ECHINACEA purpurea (Hedgehog Coneflower). 2½-3 ft. July-Aug. Coarse foliage and large, rosy purple, daisy-like flowers with brown centers. Good for cutting. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

ECHINOPS (Globethistle). Coarse, spiny foliage. Large, spherical flower-heads. A striking background plant.

humilis (Low Globethistle). 3-4 ft. July-Aug. Bright blue. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

ritro (Steel Globethistle). 4 ft. July-Aug. Steel-blue. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

sphaerocephalus (Common Globethistle). 5-7 ft. July-Sept. Bluish gray flower-heads. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.

ELYMUS glaucus (Blue Lyme-grass). 4-6 ft. Silvery blue-gray grass. Excellent combinations may be achieved with this plant in the perennial border.

●**EPIGAEA repens** (Trailing-arbutus). 4 in. April-May. Fragrant pink flowers. Evergreen mats of bronzy foliage. Requires a well-drained acid soil and shade.

EPILOBIUM angustifolium (Blooming Sally). 3-4 ft. June-Aug. Spikes of pinkish purple flowers. For moist locations. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

EPIMEDIUM (Barrenwort). Bronze-tinted, leathery foliage. Small racemes of spurred flowers. Excellent ground-cover for partially shaded places.

●**alpinum** (Alpine Epimedium). 9 in. May-June. White. \$1.50 for 3; \$4.50 for 10.

●**macranthum niveum** (Snowy Epimedium). 9 in. April-July. Pure white. \$1.50 for 3; \$4.50 for 10.

●**pinnatum elegans**. 9 in. April-July. Red. \$1.50 for 3; \$4.50 for 10.

●**pinnatum sulphureum**. 6 in. April-July. Pale yellow. \$1.50 for 3; \$4.50 for 10.

ERIGERON (Fleabane). Summer-flowering "composites." Small, aster-like flowers rising on slender stems from compact rosettes of foliage.

●**aurantiacus** (Orange Fleabane). 10 in. July-Aug. Orange-yellow. \$1.05 for 3; \$3.00 for 10.

●**caucasicus**. 1 ft. June-July. Violet ray-flowers; yellow disks.

●**coulteri**. 15 in. July. Pearly white. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

●**glabellus** (Smooth Fleabane). 6-8 in. June-July. Violet, yellow center.

●**Quakeress**. 18 in. June-July. Mauve-pink.

●**speciosus** (Oregon Fleabane). 2 ft. June-July. Violet-blue. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.



Epimedium macranthum niveum

Varieties marked with a black dot (●) are particularly adapted for rock-garden use



Hosta plantaginea grandiflora. See page 74

•**ERINUS alpinus** (Alpine Liverbalsam). 3-4 in. May-June. Small, tufted plant with rosy purple flowers. *alpinus albus*. White-flowered form of the above.

ERYNGIUM (Eryngio). Metallic blue-green spiny leaves. Silvery blue, thistle-like flowers that may be dried for winter-decoration.

alpinum (Bluetop Eryngio). 2-3 ft. June-July. Blue. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

amethystinum (Amethyst Eryngio). 2 ft. June-Sept. Both the foliage and flowers are amethyst-blue.

aquaticum (Button-Snakeroot). 4-6 ft. July-Aug. Gray. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

ERYSIMUM (Blistercress). Fragrant, wallflower-like flowers from bright green mats of foliage. Dry, sunny places.

•*pulchellum* (Rockery Blistercress). 6 in. May-June. Sulphur-yellow. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

•*rupestre* (Asiatic Blistercress). 4 in. May-June. Orange.

EUPATORIUM (Eupatorium). Late summer-blooming perennials, mostly suitable for naturalizing.

aromaticum melissoides (E. *frazeri*) (Melissa Thoroughwort). 2-3 ft. Aug.-Oct. Large corymbs of white flowers. Thrives in poor, sandy soils. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

cœlestinum (Mistflower or Hardy Ageratum). 18-24 in. Aug.-Oct. Lavender-blue, Ageratum-like flowers on wiry stems. Good for the perennial borders or for cutting.

purpureum (Joe-pye-weed). 6-7 ft. Rosy purple flowers in late summer and fall. For moist situations. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

urticæfolium (E. *ageratoides*) (Snow-thoroughwort). 2-3 ft. Aug.-Sept. Feathery, pure white flowers. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

EUPHORBIA (Spurge).. Showy foliaged plants for sunny locations.

corollata (Flowering Spurge). 18 in. July-Aug. Erect plants with small white flowers, useful for cutting. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

epithymoides (E. *polychroma*) (Cushion Spurge). 2 ft. April-May. Chrome-yellow. \$1.05 for 3; \$3.00 for 10.

•*myrsinites*. 4-6 in. May-June. Yellowish green flowers. Creeping blue-green foliage. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.

HARDY FERNS

These native New England varieties add graceful green foliage to the wild or woodland garden. Plant them in locations which approach their native growing conditions.

Prices of all the following varieties are: 75 cts. for 3; \$1.80 for 10; \$15.00 per 100

•**ADIANTUM pedatum** (American Maidenhair Fern). 12-15 in. Graceful, fan-like foliage. Moist, shady places.

•**ASPLENIUM platyneuron** (Ebony Spleenwort). 6-15 in. Dry, wooded places.

•**ATHYRIUM filixfemina** (Lady Fern). 2-3 ft. Moist soil; sun or shade.

•**DENNSTEDTIA punctilobula** (Hay-scented Fern). 18-24 in. Dry; semi-shade.

DRYOPTERIS goldiana (Goldie Fern). 2-4 ft. Large, graceful fronds. Partial shade.

•*marginalis* (Leather Woodfern). 2 ft. Stiff, leathery foliage. Semi-shade.

spinulosa (Toothed Woodfern). 18-24 in. Evergreen foliage. Ground-cover under shrub plantings.

ONOCLEA sensibilis (Sensitive Fern). 1 ft. Light green. Moist spots in sun or shade.

OSMUNDA cinnamomea (Cinnamon Fern). 3-5 ft. Woolly "fiddle-heads" in spring. Rich, moist soil. *regalis* (Royal Fern). 3-5 ft. Moist; semi-shade.

•**POLYPODIUM vulgare** (Common Polypody). 4-10 in. Evergreen mats of small leaves. Well-drained soil in shade.

•**POLYSTICHUM acrostichoides** (Christmas Fern). 1 ft. Evergreen. Well-drained soil in shade.

PTERETIS nodulosa (Ostrich Fern). 2-4 ft. Feathery fronds 6 to 10 inches wide. Sun.

•**FESTUCA glauca** (Blue Fescue). 12-15 in. Ornamental grass. Dense tufts of narrow bluish green leaves. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

FILIPENDULA (Meadowsweet). Spirea-like flowers borne in midsummer from clumps of fern-like foliage.

hexapetala (Dropwort). 2-3 ft. June-July. Cream-white. Dry, sunny places. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

hexapetala fl.-pl. (Double Dropwort). 12-15 in. Double-flowered form of the above.

lobata. 5-6 ft. July-Aug. Silvery pink. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.

palmata alba (White Japanese Meadowsweet). 2-4 ft. June-Aug.

purpurea (Red Japanese Meadowsweet). 2-4 ft. June-Aug. Crimson flowers on wiry stems. \$1.80 for 3; \$5.40 for 10.

purpurea elegans (Pink Japanese Meadowsweet). 3-4 ft. June-July. Silvery pink flowers on reddish purple stems. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

rubra venusta (Carmine Meadowsweet). 4-5 ft. June-July. Carmine-pink.

ulmaria (European Meadowsweet). 3-4 ft. June-Aug. Fragrant; pure white. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

ulmaria fl.-pl. Dense panicles of double, white flowers.

FENICULUM vulgare (Common Fennel). 4-5 ft. Herb grown for leaves and seeds used in seasoning. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.

FUNKIA. See Hosta.

Except where otherwise noted, all Perennials are priced at 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10



Hardy Geranium species

GAILLARDIA (Blanket-flower). Long-stemmed, daisy-like flowers borne all summer. Sunny, well-drained locations.

aristata (Common Perennial Gaillardia). 18-24 in. June-Nov. Orange-red ray-flowers; brown disks. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

aristata compacta (Bush Gaillardia). 1 ft. Compact form of the above. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

aristata grandiflora. 2 ft. Large-flowered form. All summer. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.20 for 10.

aristata grandiflora, Dazzler. A new hybrid. Red and yellow.

aristata maxima (Yellow Gaillardia). 2 ft. July-Nov. Bright crimson, edged yellow. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.20 for 10.

aristata, Portola Hybrids. 2½-3 ft. Improved variety with large, coppery scarlet flowers produced all summer; excellent for cutting. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

•**GALAX** *aphylla* (Galax). 8-10 in. June. Slender spikes of white flowers rising from round, bronzy, evergreen leaves. Thrives in moist, acid soil, in partial shade. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.

GALEGA (Goatsrue). Racemes of pea-like flowers on bushy plants. An excellent middle-ground plant for the border.

Heildrichi. 2-3 ft. June-Aug. Lavender. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

officinalis (Common Goatsrue). 2-3 ft. June-Sept. Lilac-purple. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

officinalis alba (Albino Goatsrue). White-flowered form of the above. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

officinalis hartlandi (Hartland Goatsrue). 3-4 ft. July. Mauve. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

GALIUM boreale (Northern Bedstraw). 2-3 ft. Delicate sprays of minute white flowers from whorled leaves. An all-summer Gypsophila-like effect.

•**GAULTHERIA procumbens** (Wintergreen). 6-8 in. July. Makes a glossy, evergreen carpet. White flowers, followed by tasty red fruits. Acid soils. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

GENTIANA (Gentian). Distinctive rock-garden plants for rich, moist, partially shaded places.

•*acaulis* (Stemless Gentian). 4 in. May. Blue trumpets above bright green foliage-mats. \$2.70 for 3; \$8.40 for 10.

•*andrewsi* (Closed Gentian). 18 in. Aug.-Sept. Closed trumpets of purplish blue.

•*cruciata* (Cross Gentian). 10 in. May. Clusters of sky-blue trumpets on leafy stems.

•*farreri*. 4 in. Sept.-Oct. White-throated blue trumpets. Grass-like foliage. \$2.70 for 3; \$8.40 for 10.

GERANIUM (Cranesbill). Clusters of showy flowers during spring and summer above mounds of neat foliage. Sun.

grandiflorum (Lilac Cranesbill). 1 ft. June-Aug. Violet-blue. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

•*griegesi*. 12-15 in. July. Deep blue. *maculatum* (Wild Geranium). 12-18 in. April-Aug. Loose clusters of light purple flowers. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

pratense (Meadow Cranesbill). 18 in. June-Aug. Violet-blue. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

•*sanguineum* (Bloodred Cranesbill). 8-12 in. Bright red flowers all summer.

GERBERA *jamesoni* (Transvaal Daisy). 18-24 in. Long-stemmed, daisy-like flowers, 4 inches across, bright flame-orange. Supplies excellent cut-flowers all summer. Requires winter protection. \$1.05 for 3; \$3.00 for 10.

GEUM (Avens). Small, rose-like flowers rise from rosettes of dark green foliage. Good edging plants. Excellent cut-flower.

•*chiloense atrosanguineum*. 12-18 in. May-July. Double; ruby-red.

•*chiloense*, Lady Stratheden. 2 ft. July-Aug. Semi-double; golden yellow.

•*chiloense*, Mrs. Bradshaw. 12-15 in. June-Sept. Double; orange-red.



Geum chiloense,
Mrs. Bradshaw

Varieties marked with a black dot (•) are particularly adapted for rock-garden use

DECORATIVE PLANTS . HARDY PERENNIALS

- Geum, Fire Opal.** 2 ft. May-Oct. Dazzling, rich scarlet with orange sheen, often 3 inches across. Absolutely hardy. \$2.25 for 3; \$7.00 for 10.
- Princess Juliana.** 2 ft. Early June-Oct. Large, double, pure orange flowers; a splendid new hybrid. \$2.25 for 3; \$7.00 for 10.

GILLENIUM trifoliata (Bowmansroot). 3 ft. June-July. Graceful white flowers borne on slender dark red stems. Thrives in moist, partially shaded places.

GLAUCIUM flavum (G. luteum) (Yellow Horn-poppy). 18 in. June-Aug. Pale yellow, poppy-like flowers rising above mounds of glaucous gray foliage.

- GLOBULARIA trichosanthes** (Syrian Globedaisy). 6-8 in. Small, globular, blue heads rising from evergreen mats in May and June.

GYPSOPHILA (Gypsophila). Airy, graceful, light-textured plants essential to the perennial border for their contrasting, misty effects in combination with sturdier plants. Excellent cut-flowers for mixing with larger flowers.

acutifolia (Green Gypsophila). 2-3 ft. July-Aug. Pale pink. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

cerastioides (Mouse-ear Gypsophila). 3-4 in. May-June. Lilac-white flowers above dense, woolly mats.

paniculata (Babysbreath). 2-3 ft. June-Aug. Minute, white flowers in loose panicles. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

paniculata fl.-pl. (Double Babysbreath). 2-3 ft. July-Aug. Double white flowers on branching panicles. \$1.05 for 3; \$3.00 for 10.

paniculata fl.-pl., Bristol Fairy. 2-3 ft. An improved form bearing large, double, white flowers all summer. Superior in appearance and usefulness. From 3-in. pots, \$1.05 for 3; \$3.00 for 10. Field-grown plants, \$1.35 for 3; \$4.00 for 10.

repens (Creeping Gypsophila). 6 in. June-July. Pale pink flowers on trailing mats. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.



Helianthemum chamæcistus, Sudbury Gem.
See page 72



Helenium autumnale, Moerheim Beauty

HELENIUM (Sneezeweed). Masses of daisy-like flowers on erect, branching plants. Excellent for summer and fall effects in sunny situations.

autumnale (Common Sneezeweed). 4-6 ft. Aug.-Sept. Golden yellow. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

autumnale, Moerheim Beauty. 2½ ft. July-Sept. Bronzy red flowers shaded to orange at tips of petals. \$1.50 for 3; \$4.50 for 10.

autumnale pumilum (Dwarf Sneezeweed). 1 ft. July-Sept. Bright yellow.

autumnale pumilum magnificum. 18 in. June-Sept. Golden yellow. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.

autumnale, Riverton Beauty. 4-5 ft. Aug.-Oct. Rich lemon-yellow; purplish cone-center.

autumnale, Riverton Gem. 4-5 ft. Aug.-Nov. Reddish gold.

autumnale rubrum (Red Sneezeweed). 4 ft. Sept.-Oct. Deep red. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.

Golden Youth. 3-4 ft. July-Sept. A new, pure golden yellow hybrid. Very effective. \$1.05 for 3; \$3.00 for 10.

hoopesi (Orange Sneezeweed). 2-3 ft. May-June. Large, pure orange flowers.

Wyndley. 2½ ft. Aug.-Sept. Large, yellow flowers, stained crimson and mahogany. \$1.80 for 3; \$5.40 for 10.

HELANTHEMUM (Sunrose). Dwarf, shrubby, evergreen plants covered with a constant succession of brilliant, single and double flowers. Dry, sunny spots suit them.

•**Bride.** 8-10 in. June-Aug. White.

•**chamæcistus** (H. vulgare) (Common Sunrose). 8-10 in. June-July. Pale yellow.

•**chamæcistus cupreum** (*hyssopifolium*). 6 in. June-Aug. Copper-color. Glossy green foliage.

•**chamæcistus**, Fireball. 4-5 in. June-Aug. Dazzling red; double.

•**chamæcistus macranthum.** 6-12 in. June-July. White.

•**chamæcistus**, Mrs. Earle. 5-6 in. Double; red.

Except where otherwise noted, all Perennials are priced at 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10



Hemerocallis,
Betscher's Hybrids

- Helianthemum chamæcistus, Sudbury Gem.** 6-8 in. June-Aug. Rose-pink. Gray foliage.
- halimifolium multiflorum (Morocco Sunrose).** 4-6 in. June-Sept. Orange-pink.
- perfoliatum roseum.** 6-8 in. June-Aug. Salmon-pink with yellow center. Trailing habit.
- rhodanthe carneum.** 1 ft. June-Aug. Soft rose. Silvery foliage.

HELIANTHUS (Sunflower). Coarse-foliaged plants with large, showy flowers, suitable for naturalizing or for shrubbery borders.

decapetalus (Thinleaf Sunflower). 4-5 ft. Aug.-Oct. Yellow. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.

decapetalus multiflorus fl.-pl. Double, golden yellow form of the above.

maximiliani (Maximilian Sunflower). 5-7 ft. Oct. Bright yellow. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.

mollis (Ashy Sunflower). 3-4 ft. July-Sept. Lemon-yellow flowers. Downy white foliage. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.

rigidus (Prairie Sunflower). 2-3 ft. July-Aug. Semi-double; golden yellow. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.

scaberrimus, Miss Mellish. 3-4 ft. Aug.-Sept. Yellow. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

scaberrimus, Wolley Dod. 6 ft. Sept. Deep yellow. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

HELIOPSIS (Heliopsis). Large, showy perennials related to Helianthus. They are lower in growth and especially suitable for cutting.

helianthoides (H. laevis; Sunflower Heliopsis). 3-5 ft. July-Oct. Golden yellow. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

helianthoides pitcheriana (Pitcher Heliopsis). 3-4 ft. July-Oct. Deep orange-yellow. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

helianthoides pitcheriana, Golden Sun. 3 ft. Double; canary-yellow.

helianthoides pitcheriana semi-plena. 2½-3 ft. July-Oct. Semi-double; orange.

scabra, Excelsior. 3 ft. July-Sept. Chrome-yellow. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

HEMEROCALLIS (Daylily)

Sturdy, narrow-leaved plants bearing trumpet-shaped flowers. By selection from the species group and the named varieties, these plants will add color to the middle-ground of borders from early May until late August.

citrina (Citron Daylily). 3 ft. June-July. Pale sulphur-yellow.

dumortieri (Early Daylily). 18-24 in. May-June. Orange-yellow. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

dumortieri sieboldi. Blooms three weeks later than *H. dumortieri*. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

flava (Lemon Daylily). 3 ft. May-June. Fragrant; lemon-yellow.

fulva (Tawny Daylily). 3 ft. June-July. Orange-rust. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.

gracilis. 12-15 in. June-July. Lemon-yellow. Narrow, grass-like foliage. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.

luteola (Golden Daylily). 4 ft. June-July. Golden yellow. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.

minor (Dwarf Daylily). 12-15 in. May-June. Yellow.

thunbergi (Japanese Daylily). 3 ft. July. Fragrant; bright yellow.

HEMEROCALLIS HYBRIDS

Improved sorts with large flowers of pure colors.

Apricot. 2 ft. June. Clear orange.

Fulva maculata. 3-4 ft. July. Brownish orange. \$1.50 each.

Varieties marked with a black dot (•) are particularly adapted for rock-garden use

Hemerocallis Hybrids, continued

- Gold Dust. 2 ft. June. Golden yellow. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
- Kwanso fl.-pl. 3-4 ft. June-July. Double; bronzy orange. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
- Margaret Perry. 3 ft. July-Aug. Orange-scarlet with a yellow line through each petal. \$1.50 each.
- Ochroleuca. 3 ft. July-Aug. Citron-yellow. \$1.05 for 3; \$3.00 for 10.
- Orangeman. 3 ft. May-June. Orange-yellow. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

BETSCHER'S HYBRID HEMEROCALLIS

Choice, late-flowering hybrids of great merit, highly recommended for every garden.

Prices: \$1.50 each; \$13.50 for 10

- Bay State. 3 ft. July-mid-Aug. Deep yellow.
- Cressida. 3 ft. Mid-July-mid-Aug. Reddish orange.
- D. D. Wyman. 3 ft. Early July-mid-Aug. Light golden yellow.
- Golden. 3 ft. July. Deep orange.
- Gypsy. 3 ft. Early July-late Aug. Orange-yellow.
- Harvest Moon. 3 ft. Mid-July. Clear orange-sherbet.
- J. A. Crawford. 4 ft. Early July-Aug. Apricot-yellow.
- Lemon. 4 ft. Late July-Aug. Pale lemon-yellow.
- Modesty. 3 ft. July. Pale yellow.
- Mrs. A. H. Austin. 3 ft. Early July. Large; deep golden yellow.
- Mrs. W. H. Wyman. 3 ft. Aug. Pale lemon-yellow.
- The Gem. 3 ft. Late June-July. Deep orange-yellow.



Heuchera



Hibiscus moscheutos, Marvel Mallows
See page 74

HEPATICA (Liverleaf). Dwarf, native plants with leathery, evergreen, three-lobed leaves. For shady places.

- acutiloba* (Sharplobe Hepatica). 6 in. April-May. White and lavender flowers. Pointed leaves. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.
- triloba* (Roundlobe Hepatica). 6 in. April-May. Lavender-blue. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.

HERBS. See the special Herb List following Perennials.

- HERNIARIA glabra** (Burstwort). 1 in. Light green foliage turning bronzy green in winter. A carpeting-plant.

HESPERIS matronalis (Dames Rocket). 2-3 ft. June-July. Showy spikes of fragrant rosy purple flowers. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.

matronalis alba. White-flowered form of the above. Plant with Oriental Poppies. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.

HEUCHERA (Alumroot). Slender stems bearing tiny, bell-shaped flowers. Rosettes of neat, round leaves.

- brizoides* (Pinkbells). 1 ft. June-Aug. Pale pink.
- pubescens* (Marbled Alumroot). 15-18 in. June-Aug. White.
- sanguinea* (Coralbells). 12-18 in. June-Sept. Crimson.
- sanguinea alba*. White-flowered form of the above.
- sanguinea* Hybrids. 18 in. Flowers twice as large as *H. sanguinea*, in various shades of red.
- Edge Hall. 15 in. June-Sept. Bright, apple-blossom-pink.
- Pluie de Feu*. 15-18 in. June-July. Deep coral-red.
- Rosamundi**. 15-18 in. June-Sept. Coral-pink.
- Splendens* (Crimson Bells). 12-15 in. May-Sept. Scarlet.

Except where otherwise noted, all Perennials are priced at 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10



Hypericum moserianum

HIBISCUS (Rosemallow). Shrub-like, late-flowering plants. Hollyhock-like flowers. Excellent for backgrounds. Thrives in moist places.

militaris (Soldier Rosemallow). 5 ft. Aug. Pale rose-pink, purple center.

moscheutos (Common Rosemallow). 3-4 ft. Aug.-Sept. Light pink. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.

moscheutos, Marvel Mallows. 5-6 ft. Aug.-Sept. Flowers 10 to 12 inches across. Pink, Red, White, and Mixed.

oculiroseus (Crimson-eye Rosemallow). 5-6 ft. Aug.-Sept. Snow-white, with crimson center. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

HIERACIUM (Hawkweed). Tufts of rough foliage. Slender-stemmed, dandelion-like flowers all summer. Ground-cover for waste or barren land.

aurantiacum (Orange Hawkweed). 6-12 in. June-Oct. Orange. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.

•*pilosella* (Yellow Hawkweed). 4-12 in. Pale yellow.

HOSTA (Plantainlily). Glossy-leaved plants bearing small, lily-like flowers on slender stems. Excellent in shady places or as borders to shrub plantings.

cærulea (Blue Plantainlily). 2 ft. July-Aug. Violet-blue.

lancifolia (Lanceleaf Plantainlily). 18 in. Aug. Lilac. Narrow foliage. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

lancifolia albo-marginata (Silveredged Lanceleaf Plantainlily). 2 ft. June-July. Light blue. Narrow, white-margined leaves. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

lancifolia undulata variegata (Wavyleaf Plantainlily). 1 ft. June-July. Blue. Variegated foliage. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

lancifolia undulata media. An extremely large-leaved variety.

ovata. 18-24 in. Aug. Lavender-blue. Deep green foliage.

ovata, Thomas Hogg. Similar to the above, but with variegated foliage. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

plantaginea grandiflora (Big Plantainlily). 2 ft. Aug.-Sept. Glossy, light green leaves and big, waxy, white flowers. \$1.05 for 3; \$3.00 for 10.

sieboldiana (Cushion Plantainlily). 2 ft. Aug. Pale blue.

HUMULUS lupulus (Common Hop). Coarse-foliaged vine for covering walls or fences. The bracteated flowers are the "hops" used in making beer. \$1.05 for 3; \$3.00 for 10.

HYPERICUM (St. Johnswort). Dwarf, shrubby plants for sunny situations. The bright yellow, single flowers have a rounded center of large, conspicuous stamens.

•*calycinum*. 18-24 in. Aug. Yellow. Evergreen foliage.

moserianum (Goldflower). 18 in. Rich, golden yellow flowers with red stamens all summer. \$1.05 for 3; \$3.00 for 10.

•*repens*. 4-6 in. Aug. Bright yellow. Prostrate, dark green foliage.

•**HYSSOPUS officinalis** (Hyssop). 1-2 ft. June-Aug. Aromatic, shrubby herb with spikes of blue flowers. A good edging plant. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

•*officinalis rosea*. Pink-flowered form of the above. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

IBERIS (Candytuft). Shrubby, evergreen plants for borders or rock-gardens in the sun. They produce masses of small flowers in early spring and are excellent companion plants for spring-flowering bulbs.

•*gibraltarica* (Gibraltar Candytuft). 1 ft. May-June. Pale lilac.

•*saxatilis corifolia*. 6 in. May-June. White.

•*semperflorens* (Evergreen Candytuft). 1 ft. May. White. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

•**semperflorens, Little Gem**. 6 in. May. Miniature form of the above, excellent for edging.

•*semperflorens*, Snowflake. 12-15 in. April-May. Large; snowy white. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.

•*tenoreana* (Tenore Candytuft). 6-8 in. June. Pale lavender. Evergreen foliage.

INCARVILLEA (Hardy Gloxinia). Coarsely toothed foliage. Trumpet-shaped flowers in showy clusters. A distinctive, tuberous-rooted plant for sheltered borders.

delavayi (Trumpet Flower). 1½ ft. June-July. Rose-purple.

grandiflora. 9-12 in. June-July. Brilliant rose.

INULA (Inula). Plants with daisy-like flowers for the sunny border.

•*ensifolia* (Swordleaf Inula). 6-8 in. July-Aug. Bright yellow.

salicina (Willowleaf Inula). 2 ft. July-Aug. Golden yellow. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.



Iberis sempervirens, Little Gem

Varieties marked with a black dot (•) are particularly adapted for rock-garden use

IRIS

S., Standard petals of flowers; F., Falls. Indispensable perennials of varying habits and seasons of bloom. Flowers of delicate textures, beautiful forms, and exquisite colorings.

EARLY-FLOWERING DWARF-BEARDED IRIS

(Hybrids of *I. pumila* and *I. chamaeiris*.) All of these named varieties are at home in the rock-garden or as edging plants in combination with Tulips and Narcissi. They grow from 6 to 10 inches high and flower in April and May.

- Armee d'Orient.** Purplish blue. \$1.05 for 3; \$3.00 for 10.
- Atroviolacea.** Royal purple.
- Aurea.** Bright yellow.
- Bride.** Pure white.
- Canary Bird.** Bright yellow. \$1.05 for 3; \$3.00 for 10.
- Charmer.** Light blue.
- Cyanea.** Deep blue.
- Dixmude.** Dark violet-purple. \$1.05 for 3; \$3.00 for 10.
- Excelsa.** Yellow.
- Graminea (I. graminea).** S. reddish purple; F. cream-white. \$1.05 for 3; \$3.00 for 10.
- Lobelia.** Rich violet. \$1.05 for 3; \$3.00 for 10.
- Mistral.** Purple. \$1.05 for 3; \$3.00 for 10.
- Sambo.** 10 in. Dark purple, crimson veining.

IRIS SPECIES

- chrysographes (Goldvein Iris).** 2-3 ft. July-Aug. Deep reddish violet, gold veinings. Moist soils.
- cristata (Crested Iris).** 4-8 in. May. Light blue. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
- orientalis.** 2-3 ft. May-June. Dark blue. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.
- pseudacorus (Yellowflag Iris).** 4 ft. May-June. Yellow. For moist places or stream-sides. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
- reticulata (Netted Iris).** 1 ft. March-April. \$1.00 each.



Iris pseudacorus



Siberian Iris

Iris Species, continued

- sibirica (Siberian Iris).** 3 ft. June. Pale blue. Grass-like foliage. Moist places. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.
- sibirica alba.** White-flowered form of the above. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.
- sibirica, Perry's Blue.** 3 ft. Large sky-blue flowers.
- sibirica, Snow Queen.** 3 ft. Large pure white flowers. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
- tricuspid.** 18-24 in. Lilac-white. \$1.20 for 3; \$3.60 for 10.
- verna (Vernal Iris).** 4 in. June. Blue with yellow beards. Thrives in acid soil in shade. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
- versicolor (Blueflag Iris).** 20 in. June. Blue. For moist soils and stream-sides. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.

IRIS GERMANICA

German Iris; Tall-Bearded Iris

Stately plants with ornamental blue-green foliage for well-drained, sunny situations. Flowering season, May and June. S., Standards; F., Falls.

- Admiral Togo.** 2½ ft. S. and F. pale lavender, edged with purple. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.
- Afterglow.** 3 ft. S. and F. soft pink, suffused with yellow.
- Alcazar.** 3½ ft. S. soft orchid-violet; F. crimson-purple; orange beard. Fragrant.
- Ambassadeur.** 3½ ft. S. smoky lavender; F. purple with ruby-red sheen. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.
- Attraction (Sir Robert Peel).** 2½ ft. S. pale blue; F. dark blue. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
- Aurea.** 1½ ft. S. and F. chrome-yellow.
- Autumn King.** 2½ ft. S. and F. bluish purple. Flowers in June and again in September.
- Canary Bird.** S. canary-yellow; F. crimson-purple. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
- Candelabre.** 2 ft. S. pale lavender-violet; F. velvety purple. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

Except where otherwise noted, all Perennials are priced at 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10

DECORATIVE PLANTS · HARDY PERENNIALS

Iris Germanica, continued

Caprice. 2 ft. S. rosy-red; F. carmine. 75 cts. for 3; \$1.80 for 10.
Cecil Minturn. 2½ ft. S. light lavender-pink; F. light purple, gold beard. One of the best pink varieties for landscape use.
Cherubim. 2 ft. S. pinkish mauve; F. rosy lavender, veined purple.
Comte de St. Clair. S. and F. white, edged blue. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
Darius. 2 ft. S. chrome-yellow; F. purple with yellow margins and white veinings. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
Dream. 3 ft. S. and F. soft, clear pink. Late-flowering. \$1.05 for 3; \$3.00 for 10.
Fairy Queen. 2 ft. S. and F. porcelain-blue. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.
Flavescens. 2½ ft. S. and F. creamy yellow; fragrant. Early. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
Florentina alba. 2½ ft. S. and F. white, tinged with lavender. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
Florentina Blue, Fleur-de-lis. 2½ ft. S. and F. blue; fragrant. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
Gen. Grant. 2 ft. S. pale lemon-yellow; F. purple, striped white. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
Gold Imperial. 3 ft. S. and F. rich golden yellow, with bright orange beard. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.
Herant. 2½ ft. S. bright blue; F. deep blue. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
Hokanum. 2 ft. S. deep yellow; F. purplish red. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
Iris King. 2½ ft. S. lemon-yellow; F. maroon, margined yellow.
Isoline. 3 ft. S. rosy lilac; F. purplish rose, veined brown. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
Johan de Witte. 2½ ft. S. lilac-blue; F. purple. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
Kochi (Midnight). 2 ft. S. and F. deep, rich purple. Early. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
Juniata. 3½ ft. S. and F. clear blue. Fragrant.
Lent A. Williamson. 3½ ft. S. soft violet; F. velvety purple with gold beards. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.



Japanese Iris (*Iris kaempferi*)

Iris Germanica, continued

Lohengrin. 2½ ft. S. and F. light lilac-pink with a silvery sheen. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
Lord of June. 3½ ft. S. soft lavender-blue; F. rich violet-blue. Immense, fragrant flowers. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.
Loreley. 2½ ft. S. pale yellow; F. deep blue, margined cream-white. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
Mme. Chereau. 2½ ft. S. and F. white, with feathered margins of violet-blue. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
Magnifica. 4 ft. S. light violet-blue; F. dark reddish purple.
Monsignor. 2½ ft. S. pale violet; F. violet, veined dark purple. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.
Mother of Pearl. 3½ ft. S. and F. pale bluish lavender, with creamy undertones. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.
Mrs. Horace Darwin. 2 ft. S. pure white; F. white, veined violet. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
Nibelungen. 2½ ft. S. deep olive-buff; F. velvety violet, margined bronze.
Pallida Dalmatica. 3½ ft. S. clear lavender; F. deep lavender.
Parisiana. 3 ft. S. white, shaded lilac-purple; F. white, margined purple. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
Pauline. 2½ ft. S. bright blue; F. dark blue. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
Perfection. 3 ft. S. light blue; F. purplish black with orange beard.
Princess Beatrice. 4 ft. S. and F. soft lavender of satiny texture. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.
Princess Victoria Louise. 2½ ft. S. sulphur-yellow; F. plum-red, edged with creamy white. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
Prosper Laugier. 2 ft. S. light bronze-red; F. deep ruby-purple. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
Purple King (Striata). 2 ft. S. and F. bright purple. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
Quaker Lady. 2½ ft. S. smoky lavender; F. soft blue, suffused with gold.
Queen Caterina. 3 ft. S. and F. pale lavender-violet with brownish pink sheen. Fragrant.
Queen of May. 2½ ft. S. and F. lilac-pink. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
Rebecca. 2½ ft. S. golden yellow; F. yellow, veined brown. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
Rhein Nixe. 3 ft. S. pure white; F. deep violet-blue, margined white.
Seminole. 2½ ft. S. and F. rich velvety crimson. Late.
Shekinah. 3 ft. S. and F. soft yellow, shaded amber; fragrant; excellent landscape variety.
Sherwin Wright. 2 ft. S. and F. bright golden yellow. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
Sindjkhhat. 3 ft. S. deep lavender, shaded buff; F. lavender-purple.
Souv. de Mme. Gaudichau. 3½ ft. S. and F. deep, velvety purple. Early. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.
Speciosa (Pallida Speciosa). 3 ft. S. dark lavender; F. light purple. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
Violetta. 2½ ft. S. white; F. blue, striped lavender. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
White Knight. 2 ft. S. and F. pure white. Fragrant.

IRIS KAEMPFERI (Japanese Iris)

Sword-like foliage. Large, flat flowers, 6 to 8 inches across, in mid-July. Plant in moist, sunny places by pools or streams; otherwise supply plenty of water before the blooming season. 3 ft.

The price of the following named varieties is \$1.05 for 3; \$3.00 for 10, unless otherwise noted

Alida. Double. White, striped blue.
Aspasie. Single. Soft mauve-blue.
Astarte. Double. Dark violet.
Band of Clouds. Double. Bluish purple, veined white.
Blue Belle. Single. Blue.
Circe. Single. Purplish red. Late.

Varieties marked with a black dot (•) are particularly adapted for rock-garden use

Iris Kaempferi, continued

Commodore Perry. Double. Violet-red.
 Double Blue Belle. Double. Deep blue. Late.
 Eumee. Double. Lavender-blue.
 Fascination. Double. Mauve-pink, veined white.
 Gold Bound. Double. Snowy white, gold center.
 Helen Von Siebold. Single. Deep pink, veined white.
 Hercules. Single. Light blue-violet.
 Iphigenie. Double. Lavender-pink.
 Iso-No-Namie. Double. Soft blue. Late.
 Kamaochi-Guma. Double. Purplish blue.
 Mahogany. Double. Rich dark red. Latest to bloom.
 Maple Cascade. Double. Crimson-purple, veined white.
 Melpomene. Double. Lilac-blue.
 Minerva. Single. Rose-pink.
 Moonlit Waves. Double. White, shaded pink. \$1.35 for 3; \$4.00 for 10.
 Navy Blue. Double. Dark blue.
 Neptune. Single. Slate-blue.
 Norma. Double. Lavender-pink. \$1.20 for 3; \$3.60 for 10.
 Ondine. Single. White, shaded blue.
 Oscar. Single. Dark red.
 Painted Lady. Double. White, striped pink.
 Patrocle. Single. Reddish violet.
 Proserpine. Single. Lavender-gray.
 Purple Emperor. Double. Dark purple, yellow center.
 Purple and Gold. Double. Violet-purple, gold center.
 Pyramid. Double. Violet-purple, veined white.
 Reine des Bulgares. Single. Soft lilac-blue.
 Ski-no-rye. Double. Blue and white.
 Turban. Double. Light blue.
 Uchi-wa. Double. Sky-blue.
 Venus. Single. Pure white.
 William Tell. Double. White, veined blue.
 Zama Forest. Single. White, shaded purple.
Iris kaempferi, Mixed Colors. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

Price of above named varieties, \$1.05 for 3;
 \$3.00 for 10, unless otherwise noted

•*JASIONE perennis* (Sheep's-bit). 6-12 in. July-Aug. Small, round heads of light blue flowers.

KNIPHOFIA uvaria pfitzeriana (Bonfire Torchlily). 2-3 ft. Aug.-Oct. Grass-like foliage. Spikes of drooping, orange-scarlet flowers. Needs some winter protection.
uvaria grandiflora (Dayglow Torchlily). 3-4 ft. Aug.-Sept. Salmon-red.
uvaria nobilis (Giant Torchlily). 4 ft. Aug.-Nov. Brilliant flame-red.

LATHYRUS (Pea). Showy clusters of pea-like flowers. May be trained over walls or fences.
latifolius (Perennial Pea). 4 ft. July-Sept. Rosy red. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.
latifolius albus. White-flowered form of the above.
latifolius, Pink Pearl. 4 ft. July-Sept. Large clusters of pink flowers. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.
vernus (Spring Bittervetch). 1-2 ft. May-June. Bluish violet.

LAVANDULA (Lavender). Aromatic, shrubby plants grown for the fragrance of the flower-spikes and for the silvery gray foliage which is desirable in contrast to greens of border plants. They do best in dry, sunny spots.
officinalis (L. vera) (True Lavender). 18 in. July-Aug. Blue.
officinalis nana. 10 in. July-Aug. Dark blue. A good edging plant.
pinnata. 18 in. July-Aug. Blue. Gray foliage.
spicata (Spike Lavender). 1 ft. July-Aug. Blue.



Lilium auratum

•*LEONTOPODIUM alpinum* (Edelweiss). 4-5 in. June-Aug. Silvery white plants bearing white flowers in woolly clusters. For well-drained, sunny spots.

•*LEWISIA tweedyi*. 4 in. April-May. Broad green rosettes. Round, apricot-pink flowers, 2 inches across. \$1.80 for 3; \$5.40 for 10.

LIATRIS (Gayfeather). Grassy, narrow-leaved plants bearing long spikes of colorful flowers in early summer and fall. A good cut-flower.

pycnostachya (Cattail Gayfeather). 3-5 ft. July-Oct. Pale purple. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

scariosa. 4-6 ft. Aug.-Sept. Bluish purple. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

spicata (Spike Gayfeather). 2-3 ft. June-July. Rosy purple. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

LIGULARIA (Senecio). Broad, green leaves and heads of long-rayed, daisy-like flowers. For moist, shady places.

clivorum. 2-3 ft. July-Sept. Orange-yellow.

veitchiana. 6 ft. June-July. Bright yellow. \$1.20 for 3; \$3.60 for 10.

LILIUM (Lily). Bulbous, leafy-stemmed plants bearing showy, tubular (T.), upright (U.), or reflexed (R.) flowers. Plant them in well-drained soil in partial shade, or at least the roots shaded. Effective among evergreens or massed in the perennial border or rock-garden.

auratum platyphyllum (Goldband Lily). 3 ft. July-Aug. (T.) Pure white with flecks of crimson and a gold stripe through each petal. \$1.05 for 3; \$3.00 for 10.

canadense (Canada Lily). 3 ft. July-Aug. (T.) Orange-yellow. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

candidum (Madonna Lily). 2-3 ft. June-July. (T.) Pure white. \$1.05 for 3; \$3.00 for 10.

croceum (Orange Lily). 3-4 ft. June. (U.) Rich orange, spotted brown. \$1.20 for 3; \$3.60 for 10.

•*elegans*. 2 ft. June-July. (U.) Orange-red to deep maroon. \$1.05 for 3; \$3.00 for 10.

Except where otherwise noted, all Perennials are priced at 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10



Lupinus polyphyllus, Sutton's Hybrids

- Lilium giganteum* (Giant Lily). 3 ft. July–Aug. (T.) White. \$1.20 for 3; \$3.60 for 10.
hansoni (Hanson Lily). 3–4 ft. June–July. (R.) Reddish orange, spotted brown. \$1.35 for 3; \$3.60 for 10.
henryi (Henry Lily). 3–4 ft. July–Aug. (R.) Apricot-orange. \$1.20 for 3; \$3.60 for 10.
longiflorum (Easter Lily). 3 ft. July–Aug. (T.) White. \$1.05 for 3; \$3.00 for 10.
regale (Royal Lily). 3–4 ft. July–Aug. (T.) White, shaded pinkish lavender, yellow center. \$1.20 for 3; \$3.60 for 10.
speciosum album (White Speciosum Lily). 3 ft. Aug.–Sept. (R.) Pure white. Fragrant. \$1.05 for 3; \$3.00 for 10.
speciosum rubrum magnificum (Red Speciosum Lily). 3 ft. Aug.–Sept. (R.) Large, deep pink flowers, dotted with crimson. \$1.20 for 3; \$3.60 for 10.
superbum (American Turkscap Lily). 3–4 ft. July. (R.) Orange-yellow, dotted purplish brown.
•*tenuifolium* (Coral Lily). 18 in. July. (R.) Small, vermilion flowers.
tigrinum (Tiger Lily). 3–4 ft. July–Aug. (R.) Bright orange spotted black. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
- LIMONIUM** (Sea-Lavender). Broad, leathery foliage and large panicles of minute flowers which may be dried for winter bouquets.
- eximium album* (Hungarian Sea-Lavender). 2 ft. July–Aug. White. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
 - latifolium* (Bigleaf Sea-Lavender). 2 ft. July–Aug. Lavender-blue. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
- LINARIA** (Toadflax). Small, lipped flowers on compact or trailing plants.
- bipartita* (Clover-lip Toadflax). 3–4 in. Lilac-purple. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.
 - cymbalaria* (Kenilworth-Ivy). 2 in. June–Oct. Lavender. Light green trailing foliage. Good for crevices of flagstones or for wall-gardens.

LINUM (Flax). Attractive, bushy plants with narrow, blue-green foliage and a profusion of delicate flowers. For dry, sunny locations.

- alpinum*. 2–4 in. July–Aug. Pale blue. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.
- flavum* (Golden Flax). 1 ft. June–July. Yellow. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.
- narbonnense* (Narbonne Flax). 1–2 ft. May–June. Azure-blue. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
- perenne* (Perennial Flax). 18 in. May–Aug. Clear blue. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
- perenne alba*. White-flowered form of the above.

LITHOSPERMUM fruticosum, Heavenly Blue (Gromwell). 4 in. June–Sept. Short spikes of sky-blue flowers. \$1.80 for 3; \$5.40 for 10.

LOBELIA (Lobelia). Spikes of showy flowers borne above rather coarse foliage. For moist, shaded places or pond- or stream-sides.

- cardinalis* (Cardinalflowers). 2–3 ft. July–Aug. Brilliant scarlet. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
- siphilitica* (Large Blue Lobelia). 2–3 ft. Aug.–Sept. Deep blue. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.
- siphilitica alba*. White-flowered form of the above.

•**LOTUS corniculatus** (Birdsfoot Trefoil). 4 in. Aug.–Sept. Small, yellow, pea-like flowers.

LUPINUS (Lupine). Stately plants with attractive compound foliage and bold spikes of pea-like flowers. The showy flowers and neat foliage are a major addition to the summer garden. A good cut-flower.

- polyphyllus* (Washington Lupine). 3–4 ft. June–July. Clear blue. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.
- polyphyllus albiflorus*. White-flowered form of the above. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
- polyphyllus*, Downer's Hybrids. 2–3 ft. June–Sept. Blue, purple, pink, and white shades. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
- polyphyllus*, Golden Spire. 3–4 ft. June–July. Large spikes of golden yellow flowers. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.
- polyphyllus moerheimi* (Moerheim Lupine). 2 ft. June–July. Pink. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
- polyphyllus roseus* (Blush Lupine). 3 ft. June–Aug. Rosy pink. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

polyphyllus, Sutton's Hybrids. 3–4 ft. June–July. Large spikes of flowers in a wide range of brilliant colors.

LYCHNIS (Campion). Bright-flowered plants of varying form—low rosettes and upright border plants. For well-drained, sunny spots.

- alpina* (Arctic Campion). 4 in. May–June. Rose-pink. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
- chalconica* (Maltese Cross). 2 ft. June–Aug. Vivid vermilion-red. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
- chalconica alba*. White-flowered form of the above. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
- coronaria* (Rose Campion). 18 in. July. Carmine-red flowers above silvery gray foliage. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.
- coronaria alba*. White-flowered form of the above. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.
- flosjovis* (Flower-of-Jove). 12–18 in. July. Fringed rosy pink flowers rising from dense rosettes.
- haageana* (Haage Campion). 1 ft. June–Aug. Orange-scarlet.
- viscaria splendens* (Rosepink Campion). 1½ ft. May–June. Rosy pink. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.
- viscaria splendens fl.-pl.** June–July. Double rose-pink form of the above. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

Except where otherwise noted, all Perennials are priced at 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10

LYSIMACHIA (*Loosestrife*). Attractive star-shaped flowers and bright, light green foliage.

•**clethroides** (*Clethra Loosestrife*). 2 ft. July–Sept. Long spikes of clustered, small white flowers. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

•**nummularia** (*Moneywort*). 4 in. June–July. Round, shiny foliage and bright yellow flowers. Creeping habit. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.

punctata (*Spotted Loosestrife*). 18–24 in. June–July. Light yellow. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.

vulgaris (*Golden Loosestrife*). 2½–3 ft. July. Clusters of golden yellow flowers. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.

LYTHRUM (*Lythrum*). Erect perennials bearing showy flower-spikes. Excellent for naturalizing along pond- or stream-sides or in moist spots among shrubbery.

salicaria roseum (*Rose Loosestrife*). 4–5 ft. July–Sept. Rose. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.

salicaria roseum, Perry's Variety. 4–5 ft. Aug.–Sept. Cherry-red. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

MALVA (*Mallow*). Round, divided leaves and small, hollyhock-like flowers.

alcea (*Hollyhock Mallow*). 2 ft. July–Sept. Bright pink. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.

moschata (*Musk Mallow*). 18–24 in. July–Sept. Rose-pink. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.

moschata alba. White-flowered form of the above. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.

MARRUBIUM vulgare (*Common Hoarhound*). 1–2 ft. Aromatic, gray-green, woolly-leaved herbs. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

MATRICARIA nana, *Golden Ball* (*Double False Camomile*). 8–12 in. Yellow button-like flowers from July to frost.

•**MAZUS reptans**. 2–3 in. June–Aug. Creeping, light green foliage. Delicate lavender flowers. Excellent between stepping-stones, in sun or shade.

MELISSA officinalis (*Common Balm*). 1–2 ft. Bright green, lemon-scented foliage. White and yellow flowers. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

MENTHA (*Mint*). Aromatic plants bearing small spikes of lipped flowers.

piperita (*Peppermint*). 1–3 ft. July–Aug. Purple. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

•**pulegium** (*American Pennyroyal*). 2–4 in. Trailing habit. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

•**requieni** (*Requien Mint*). 2–4 in. July. Lavender. Mat-like, bright green foliage.

rotundifolia (*Apple Mint*). 1–2 ft. July. Lavender-pink. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.

spicata (*Spearmint*). 1–2 ft. July–Aug. Slender spikes, purplish flowers. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.

•**MERTENSIA virginica** (*Virginia Bluebells*). 1–2 ft. May–June. Drooping clusters of pink and blue bell-like flowers. The large, light green leaves disappear during the summer. Thrives in partial shade or sun.

MISCANTHUS (*Eulalia*). Ornamental grass making large, fountain-like clumps. Sword-like leaves and plump flower-heads which may be cut for winter decoration.

sinensis (*Eulalia*). 5–6 ft. Silver-green.

sinensis gracillimus (*Maiden Grass*). 4–5 ft. Narrow foliage.

sinensis japonica. Broad, deep green foliage.

sinensis variegatus (*Striped Eulalia*). 4–6 ft. Green and white leaves.

sinensis zebrinus (*Zebra Grass*). Bands of yellow across the leaves.

•**MITCHELLA repens** (*Partridge Berry*). 2–4 in. A trailing evergreen plant for well-drained, shady places. White flowers followed by crimson fruit. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.

MONARDA (*Beebalm*). Bold plants for moist, semi-shaded places or for the background of the perennial border.

didyma (*Oswego Beebalm*). 2–3 ft. June–Sept. Bright red.

didyma, *Cambridge Scarlet*. 2 ft. June–Aug. Brilliant crimson. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

didyma, *Salmon-Pink* (*Salmon Beebalm*). 2–3 ft. June–Aug. Clear salmon-pink.

didyma violacea superba (*Amaranth Beebalm*). 3 ft. June–Aug. Deep reddish violet. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

fistulosa alba. White-flowered form. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

•**MUEHLENBECKIA complexa** (*Wirevine*). 4–6 in. June–July. Yellow flowers. Compact mass of small, dark blue-green leaves on wiry stems.

MYOSOTIS (*Forget-me-not*). Masses of blue flowers and light green foliage. Excellent for rock-gardens or foreground of borders in combination with spring-flowering bulbs and perennials.

•**alpestris** (*Alpine Forget-me-not*). 6–8 in. April–May. Bright blue. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

•**dissitiflora** (*Swiss Forget-me-not*). 6–12 in. May–July. Deep sky-blue. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.

•**palustris rosea**. 4–6 in. May–July. Compact plants with bright pink flowers. Excellent for edging. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

•**scorpioides semperflorens** (*Perpetual Forget-me-not*). 8 in. June–Sept. Bright blue. Thrives in moist soils or along pond- or stream-sides. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.

NEPETA (*Nepeta*). Aromatic-foliaged plants suitable for dry, sunny spots in the rock or perennial garden or on wall-gardens.

•**cataria** (*Catnip*). 3 ft. July–Aug. Gray flowers. Pungent foliage. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.

•**hederacea** (*Ground-Ivy*). 4–6 in. May–June. Light blue. Creeping habit. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.

•**mussini**. 8–12 in. June–Aug. Lavender-blue. Broad edgings of gray-green foliage.

•**nervosa**. 15–18 in. Vivid, light blue. All summer. \$1.05 for 3; \$3.00 for 10.

Souvenir d'Andre Chaudron. 15–18 in. July–Sept. Attractive upright type for the hardy border. Bright blue. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.



Nepeta mussini

Varieties marked with a black dot (●) are particularly adapted for rock-garden use

DECORATIVE PLANTS · HARDY PERENNIALS

•**NIEREMBERGIA rivularis** (Whitecup). 2-3 in. June-Sept. Creamy white, cup-shaped flowers on creeping stems.

ŒNOTHERA (Evening Primrose). Bronzy green foliage and brilliant, cup-shaped flowers in a steady procession.

fruticosa major (Bush Sundrops). 2 ft. June-Sept. Deep yellow. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

fruticosa youngi (Young's Sundrops). 2 ft. June-Aug. Large; lemon-yellow. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

•**missouriensis** (Ozark Sundrops). 10 in. June-Aug. Yellow.

speciosa. 18 in. July-Aug. Pinkish white flowers 3 inches across, all summer. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

•**OPUNTIA missouriensis** (Prickly Pear). 3-4 in. July. Lemon-yellow, single flowers. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.

•**OROBUS superbus**. 3-4 in. July-Aug. Lavender-pink, pea-like flowers. Delicate, trailing foliage.

•**PACHYSANDRA terminalis** (Japanese Pachysandra). 8-10 in. A dependable and distinctive ground-cover for shady places. Makes a rich, dark evergreen carpet. Heavy plants from 3-in. pots, 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10; \$15.00 per 100. Heavy, field-grown plants, 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10; \$18.00 per 100.

PAEONIA (Peony)

The decorative, permanent foliage of these plants is welcome. From the bronzy red, new stems in early spring to the shining, dark green leaves all summer, the foliage effect is good, while the broad-petaled, fragrant flowers are unsurpassed for borders or for cutting. 3-4 ft. May-June.

Albert Crousse. Shell-pink. Late. \$1.80 for 3; \$5.40 for 10.

Augustin d'Hour. Bright red. \$2.25 for 3; \$6.60 for 10.

Baroness Schroeder. Flesh-white. \$3.00 for 3; \$9.00 for 10.

Couronne d'Or. Creamy white. Late. \$1.80 for 3; \$5.40 for 10.

Dorchester. Pale pink. \$1.80 for 3; \$5.40 for 10.

Duchesse de Nemours. Pure white, lemon-yellow center. \$1.95 for 3; \$6.00 for 10.

Edulis Superba. Bright rose-pink. Early. \$1.80 for 3; \$5.40 for 10.

Felix Crousse. Ruby-red. \$2.25 for 3; \$6.60 for 10.

Festiva Maxima. White, flecked crimson. Early. \$1.50 for 3; \$4.50 for 10.

Francis Ortegat. Purplish crimson; semi-double. \$1.80 for 3; \$5.40 for 10.

Golden Harvest. 2 ft. Pale pink and yellow. \$1.80 for 3; \$5.40 for 10.

Humei. Cherry-pink. \$1.80 for 3; \$5.40 for 10.

Karl Rosenfield. Rich, velvety crimson. \$2.70 for 3; \$8.00 for 10.

Kelway's Glorious. Pure white; fragrant. One of the best landscape varieties. \$4.00 each; \$36.00 for 10.

Le Cygne. Cream-white. Considered the finest white Peony. \$4.00 each; \$36.00 for 10.

Louis Van Houtte. Dark crimson. \$1.50 for 3; \$4.50 for 10.

Marie Jacquin. Semi-double; flesh-white. \$2.70 for 3; \$8.00 for 10.

Mary Brand. Vivid crimson. One of the best "reds." \$1.25 each; \$12.00 for 10.

Mikado. Vivid crimson, with golden center; semi-double. An excellent variety for landscape use. \$1.50 each; \$13.50 for 10.

PEONIES, continued

Mme. Auguste Dessert. Soft pink, flecked crimson. \$1.25 each; \$11.00 for 10.

Mme. de Verneville. White, center tipped carmine. Early. \$1.80 for 3; \$5.40 for 10.

Mons. Jules Elie. Silvery pink. Early. \$2.70 for 3; \$8.00 for 10.

Officinalis rubra. The old-fashioned red "Piny." Early. \$2.25 for 3; \$6.60 for 10.

Phoebe Cary. Soft rose-pink, tinted lilac. Late. \$2.50 each; \$24.00 for 10.

Sarah Bernhardt. Shell-pink. Late. \$1.25 each; \$11.00 for 10.

Souvenir de Louis Bigot. Soft rose-pink with salmon-pink sheen; semi-double. A splendid, sturdy plant. \$3.00 each; \$27.00 for 10.

Therese. Light violet-rose, lilac-white center. \$1.50 each; \$13.50 for 10.

Tourangelle. Pearly white, suffused with delicate salmon-pink. \$1.75 each.

Walter Faxon. Rose-pink, salmon-shaded center. \$2.00 each; \$18.00 for 10.

Double Pink, Double Red, or Double White. \$1.20 for 3; \$3.60 for 10.

SINGLE PEONIES

The flowers of this type consist of single rows of broad, lustrous petals cupped about golden yellow stamens and held effectively above graceful, green foliage. 3-4 ft. May-June.

Camille. Clear violet-red. Late. \$1.50 each; \$13.50 for 10.

Carnot. Red. Early. \$2.00 each; \$18.00 for 10.

Le Jour. Pure white. Considered the best single white Peony. Excellent for landscape use. \$2.50 each; \$22.50 for 10.

Lucienne. Delicate pink. \$2.00 each; \$18.00 for 10.

Marguerite Dessert. Pure white, flecked crimson. \$3.00 each; \$27.00 for 10.

Minerva. Pink. \$1.50 each; \$13.50 for 10.

Othello. Deep carmine-rose. \$1.50 each; \$13.50 for 10.

Vesuve. Dark red. \$2.00 each; \$18.00 for 10.

PAPAVER (Poppy). Bluish green foliage and cup-shaped flowers in a wide range of colors. For well-drained, sunny locations.

•**alpinum** (Alpine Poppy). 6 in. June-Sept. Nodding, yellow, pink, and white flowers.

•**nudicaule** (Iceland Poppy). 1 ft. Orange, yellow, and white flowers all summer. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

orientale (Oriental Poppy). 3-3½ ft. May-June. Crimson-scarlet with purplish black base. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

HYBRID ORIENTAL POPPIES

Pot-grown plants for spring shipment and field-grown plants in the fall. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10

Beauty of Livermere. 4 ft. Dark blood-red.

Enfield Beauty. 3 ft. Salmon-maroon base.

Mahogany (Mahony). 2½ ft. Mahogany-red.

May Sadler. 4 ft. Salmon.

Mrs. Perry. 3 ft. Salmon-pink.

Olympia. 2 ft. Orange-scarlet; semi-double.

Orange Beauty. 2 ft. Brilliant orange.

Oriental King. 2 ft. Crimson-scarlet.

Oriflamme. 2 ft. Orange-scarlet.

Peggy Joyce. 3 ft. Salmon-rose.

Perry's White. 2½ ft. Pure white, crimson base.

Princess V. Louise. 2 ft. Soft salmon-rose.

Queen Alexandra. 2 ft. Clear rose-pink.

Royal Scarlet. 3 ft. Vivid dark red.

•**Papaver thibetica**. 12-15 in. Orange flowers twice as large as *P. nudicaule*, all summer.

Except where otherwise noted, all Perennials are priced at 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10



Pentstemon *laevigatus digitalis*

PENTSTEMON (Beard Tongue). Effective spikes of tubular, foxglove-like flowers. Plant in moist, loamy soil in full sun.

•**acuminatus** (Stiff Pentstemon). 15–18 in. July–Aug. Lilac-purple. Gray foliage.

barbatus. 2–3 ft. July–Sept. Scarlet. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

barbatus, Coral Gem. 2½ ft. July–Aug. Coral-red. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

barbatus, Pink Beauty. 2 ft. July–Aug. Bright shell-pink.

•**diffusus** (Bushy Pentstemon). 1–2 ft. June–July. Light purple. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

heterophyllus (Violet Pentstemon). 2–3 ft. June–Sept. Violet-purple. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

laevigatus digitalis (Foxglove Pentstemon). 3–4 ft. June–July. Effective spikes of white flowers spotted with purple. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

ovatus (Eggplant Pentstemon). 2 ft. Purplish blue.

•**rupicola**. 2–4 in. June–July. Cherry-red. Gray-green foliage. \$1.80 for 3; \$5.40 for 10.

torreyi (Torrey Pentstemon). 3–4 ft. July. Scarlet. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

PHALARIS arundinacea variegata (Ribbon-grass). 2 ft. White and yellow striped foliage. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.

PHLOX (Phlox). One of the “dominant” plants of the perennial garden. The dwarf, spring-flowering kinds are indispensable to rock-gardens and foregrounds of the hardy border, while the stately, tall varieties provide masses of color during the summer and early fall.

•**amoena** (Amoena Phlox). 4–5 in. May–June. Purplish pink. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

•**divaricata** (Blue Phlox). 1 ft. May–June. Lilac-blue. Combine with Tulips and Narcissi. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

- Phlox divaricata laphami**. 1 ft. May–June. Light blue. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.
- ovata** (Mountain Phlox). 12–18 in. Light red. **suffruticosa**, Indian Chief. 18–24 in. June. Purple. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
- suffruticosa**, Miss Lingard. 2–3 ft. June–July. Pure white, lilac eye. Glossy foliage. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
- stolonifera** (Creeping Phlox). 6 in. Rosy violet. Creeping rosettes of light green foliage. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
- subulata** (Moss Pink). 4–8 in. April–June. Creeping, mat-like plants with mossy foliage, completely covered by masses of small flowers. Light pink and a deep pink variety. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.
- subulata alba**. White-flowered form of the above. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
- subulata, Apple Blossom**. 4 in. Pale silvery pink. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.
- subulata, Blue Hill**. 5 in. Blue. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
- subulata, G. F. Wilson**. 6 in. Soft lavender-blue. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
- subulata lilacina**. 6–8 in. Pale lilac-blue. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.
- subulata, The Bride**. 5 in. White, red eye.
- subulata, Vivid**. 3 in. Clear, bright pink.

PHLOX paniculata

Garden Phlox

Indispensable midsummer perennials, effective in masses and obtainable in a wide range of colors. 2–3 ft. Aug.–Sept.

Albert Leo Schlageter. Large pyramidal trusses of bright scarlet with dark crimson eye.

Annie Cook. Flesh-pink. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

B. Comte. Dark amaranth-red.

Baron von Dedem. Salmon-red. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

Beacon. Cherry-red. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

Blue Hill. Lilac-blue.

Boule de Feu. Salmon-red. Late. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

Bridesmaid. White, light pink eye. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

Camillo Schneider. 1 ft. Deep, velvety red. Dwarf. Late. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.

Columbia. Plant Patent No. 118. 2½ ft. Large trusses of soft cameo-pink flowers with light blue eye. Foliage is dark, shining green, both mildew- and insect-resistant. \$1.50 for 3; \$4.00 for 10.

Commander-in-Chief. Crimson-red, dark eye.

Count Zeppelin. White, carmine eye. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.

Daily Sketch. Light salmon-pink; large individual florets borne on mammoth trusses. \$1.50 for 3; \$4.50 for 10.

Daybreak. A very scarce sort of dainty apple-blossom pink, a soft color much needed in gardens. \$1.50 for 3; \$4.20 for 10.

Debs. Bright crimson. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.

E. I. Farrington. Salmon-pink, white eye.

Eclaireur. Carmine-red, salmon eye. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

Elizabeth Campbell. Bright salmon-pink, dark red eye. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.

Enchantress. Bright salmon-pink.

Especial French. Soft pink, dark eye. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

Etta's Choice. 3–4 ft. Pure white. Late. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

Varieties marked with a black dot (●) are particularly adapted for rock-garden use



Phlox paniculata, Daily Sketch. See page 81

Phlox paniculata, continued

- Europa. Snow-white, carmine eye.
- Firebrand. Bright red, dark eye.
- Frau Anton Buchner. Pure white. One of the best for landscape use. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
- Frau G. Von Lassburg. 3 ft. Pure white. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
- George Stipp. Deep glowing salmon, light eye.
- Goliath. Red. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
- Gustave Lind. Salmon-red. Dwarf. \$1.05 for 3; \$3.00 for 10.
- Independence. 3-4 ft. Pure white. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
- Jeanne d'Arc. White. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
- Johnson's Favorite. Salmon-pink, dark red eye.
- Juliet. Light pink, dark red eye. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.
- Julius Heurlin. Light salmon-pink. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
- Jules Sandeau. 15 in. Pure pink.
- L'Esperance. Light lavender, white eye. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
- L'Evenement. Delicate salmon-pink. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
- Le Mahdi. Deep velvety purple.
- Maid Marian. Soft lavender.
- Mia Ruys. 1 ft. White. Dwarf.
- Morgenrood. Large trusses of distinctive bright rose; deep rose eye. \$1.05 for 3; \$3.00 for 10.
- Mrs. Jenkins. Pure white. One of the best white varieties. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
- Mrs. Milly van Hoboken. Soft pink.
- Pantheon. Brilliant rose. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
- Peachblow. Delicate pink, rose eye. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
- R. P. Struthers. Bright salmon-pink, crimson eye. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
- Rheinlander. Salmon-pink, claret eye.

Phlox paniculata, continued

- Rijnstroom. Bright carmine-rose. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
- Salmon Glow. 2 ft. Bright pink, shaded salmon. \$1.05 for 3; \$3.00 for 10.
- Tapis Blanc. 18 in. White.
- Thor. 18 in. Deep salmon-red, red eye. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
- Victor Heurlin. Bright salmon-pink.
- W. C. Egan. Pale lilac, red eye. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
- Widar. Reddish violet, white eye. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

PHYSALIS francheti (*Lantern Groundcherry*). 1-2 ft. July-Aug. Small white flowers followed by brilliant orange-red, papery fruits, used for winter decoration. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

PHYSOSTEGIA virginiana (*Virginia False Dragon-head*). 2-3 ft. July-Sept. Slender spikes of rosy lavender flowers. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

virginiana alba. 2 ft. White-flowered form of the above. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

•*virginiana grandiflora*, Vivid. 15 in. Sept.-Oct. Vivid pink.

virginiana rubra. Rosy flowers. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

virginiana speciosa (*Tall Cluster False Dragon-head*). 3 ft. Aug. Dark pink. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

PLATYCODON grandiflorum (*Balloonflower*). 18-24 in. July-Sept. Deep blue, saucer-like flowers at the tip of erect stems. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.

grandiflorum album. White-flowered form of the above. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.

•*grandiflorum mariesi* (*Maries Balloonflower*). 12-15 in. July-Sept. Deep violet-blue. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

•*grandiflorum mariesi album*. White-flowered form of the above. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

PLUMBAGO. See *Ceratostigma*.

•**PODOPHYLLUM peltatum** (*Mayapple*). 1 ft. June. Nodding white flowers. For shady places. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.

POLEMONIUM (*Polemonium*). Bell-shaped flowers borne above fern-like foliage.

•*cæruleum* (*Greek Valerian*). 18-24 in. June-July. Blue. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

•*cæruleum album*. White-flowered form of the above. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

•*cæruleum, Prima Donna*. 18 in. June-July. Light blue.

•*reptans* (*Jacobs Ladder*). 8-10 in. April-June. Blue. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

•*richardsoni* (*Dwarf Polemonium*). 15-18 in. June-Aug. Ruffled blue flowers. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

POLYGONATUM commutatum (*Great Solomon-seal*). 2-3 ft. June-July. Arching racemes of small bell-like flowers. Shade. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

POLYGONUM (*Fleeceflower*). Attractive, large foliage and delicate sprays of small feathery flowers. Good for backgrounds or in the wild garden.

•*affine* (*Himalayan Fleeceflower*). 12-18 in. Aug.-Sept. Short spikes of rosy red flowers. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

cuspidatum (*P. sieboldii*) (*Japanese Fleeceflower*). 4-8 ft. Aug.-Sept. Drooping sprays of small white flowers.

Except where otherwise noted, all Perennials are priced at 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10

- POTENTILLA** (Cinquefoil). Strawberry-like foliage and small, single, rose-like flowers. Sunny places.
- atrosanguinea* (Himalayan Cinquefoil). 18 in. June-Aug. Crimson. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
 - grandiflora* (Alpine Cinquefoil). 10-12 in. June-Sept. Bright yellow. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
 - nepalensis* (P. *formosa*) (Nepal Cinquefoil). 1 ft. July-Aug. Purplish red.
 - nepalensis*, Miss Willmott. 9 in. Bright cerise.
 - olympicum*. 18 in. July-Aug. Yellow.
 - purpurea* fl.-pl. 18 in. July-Aug. Double; rich purple.
 - rupestris* (Cliff Cinquefoil). 12-15 in. July-Aug. White.
 - tridentata* (Wineleaf Cinquefoil). 1 ft. White. Glossy, evergreen foliage. Excellent ground-cover for dry banks. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

PRIMULA (Primrose). Attractive rosettes of foliage from which rise clusters of single velvety flowers. Good in moist, semi-shaded places.

- acaulis*, Hybrid, English Primrose. 6-8 in. May-June. Many colors.
- acaulis*, Hybrid, Red Shades. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.
- auricula* (Auricula). 8-10 in. May-June. Clusters of many-colored blooms.
- beesiana*. 18 in. May. Whorls of velvety lilac flowers.
- cashmeriana* (Kashmir Primrose). 6-8 in. May-June. Lavender-blue.
- cashmeriana denticulata*. 8-10 in. May-June. Globular heads of blue flowers on long stems. \$1.05 for 3; \$3.00 for 10.
- elatior alba* (Oxlip Primrose). 8-12 in. May-June. White. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
- frondosa*. 12-18 in. May-June. Rosy lilac. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.
- japonica* (Japanese Primrose). 1-2 ft. June-July. Pale creamy pink.
- polyantha*, Munstead Strain. 6-12 in. May-June. Range in color from dark orange to pure white. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.



Primula polyantha

- Primula polyantha**, Giant Mixed. 6-8 in. May. Large, brilliant flowers. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
- polyantha**, Sutton's Giant White. 6-8 in. May. Pure white, yellow center. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
- polyantha, Sutton's Giant Yellow**. 6-8 in. May. Pure yellow. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
- pulverulenta* (Silverdust Primrose). 1½ ft. June-July. Whorls of violet flowers above silvery gray foliage. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.
- veris hybrida* (P. *officinalis*) (Cowslip Primrose). 6 in. May-June. Color-range, yellows and white. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
- vulgaris* (English Primrose). 5-6 ft. May-June. Light yellow.

PRUNELLA (Selfheal). Short, dense spikes of flowers above evergreen foliage. Moist, shady places.

- grandiflora* (Great Selfheal). 9-10 in. June-July. Violet-blue.
- webbiana* (Webb Selfheal). 6 in. Bright purple. Throughout the summer.

PULMONARIA (Lungwort). Green foliage spotted with white. Mertensia-like flowers. Thrives in shade.

- angustifolia azurea* (Cowslip Lungwort). 9-15 in. May-June. Pinkish blue.
- saccharata* (Bethlehem Lungwort). 12-15 in. June. Bright blue. Spotted foliage.

PYRETHRUM roseum (Painted Daisy). 2 ft. May-June. Daisy-like flowers. Excellent for cutting.

roseum, Single. Mixed Colors. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

roseum, Hybrids. 2 ft. May-June.

Atrosanguinea. Fiery red.

Coccinea. Reddish purple.

Elsie Gertrude. Pale flesh-pink.

Hebe. Pure white, golden center.

James Kelway. Vivid scarlet.

Nimrod. Silvery rose.

Rosy Morn. Rose-pink.



Platycodon grandiflorum

Varieties marked with a black dot (•) are particularly adapted for rock-garden use



Pyrethrum roseum, Hybrids. See page 83

RANUNCULUS (Buttercup). Dark green, laciniate foliage and brilliant yellow flowers.

acris fl.-pl. (Tall Double Buttercup). 2 ft. June–Sept. Double; glossy; golden yellow. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

repens (Creeping Buttercup). 8 in. May–July. A rampant ground-cover in sun or shade. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.

ROSMARINUS officinalis (Rosemary). 18–24 in. April–May. Light blue flowers above gray-green, aromatic foliage. Needs some winter protection. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

RUDBECKIA (Coneflower). Showy, large, daisy-like flowers and coarse foliage. Good for mass groupings in backgrounds.

fulgida (Orange Coneflower). 2 ft. Aug.–Sept. Orange-yellow, deep purple disk. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.

lacinata (Cutleaf Coneflower). 5–6 ft. Aug.–Sept. Yellow. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.

lacinata, Golden Glow. 5–6 ft. Aug.–Sept. Double; golden yellow. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.

purpurea. See *Echinacea purpurea*.

speciosa (*R. newmanni*) (Showy Coneflower). 2 ft. July–Oct. Orange-yellow. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

subtomentosa (Sweet Coneflower). 2½–3 ft. Aug.–Sept. Lemon-yellow, dark purple disk.

triloba (Brown-eyed Susan). 2–3 ft. July–Aug. Yellow, brown disk. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.

RUTA graveolens (Common Rue). 12–18 in. July–Aug. Yellow flowers. Pungent herb with small blue-green leaves. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.

SALVIA (Sage). Showy spikes of labiate flowers above neat foliage. For sunny situations.

•*argentea* (Silver Sage). 2 ft. June. White. Silvery gray foliage.

azurea grandiflora (Great Azure Sage). 3–4 ft. Aug.–Sept. Slender, light blue spikes. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

azurea angustifolia (pitcheri). 3–4 ft. Sept.–Oct. Rich gentian-blue.

officinalis (Garden Sage). 1–2 ft. June–July. Blue. Silvery gray foliage. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

•*pratensis* (Meadow Sage). 18–24 in. June–Aug. Violet-blue. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

scarea (Common Clary). 2–3 ft. July–Sept. Coarse-foliaged plant with white flowers and flower bracts.

scarea turkestanica. Pink flowers and flower bracts.

•**SANGUINARIA canadensis** (Bloodroot). 6–10 in. April–May. White flowers appearing before the large, leathery leaves. Shade. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.

SANGUISORBA canadensis (American Burnet). 3–4 ft. July–Sept. White. Good for shady places.

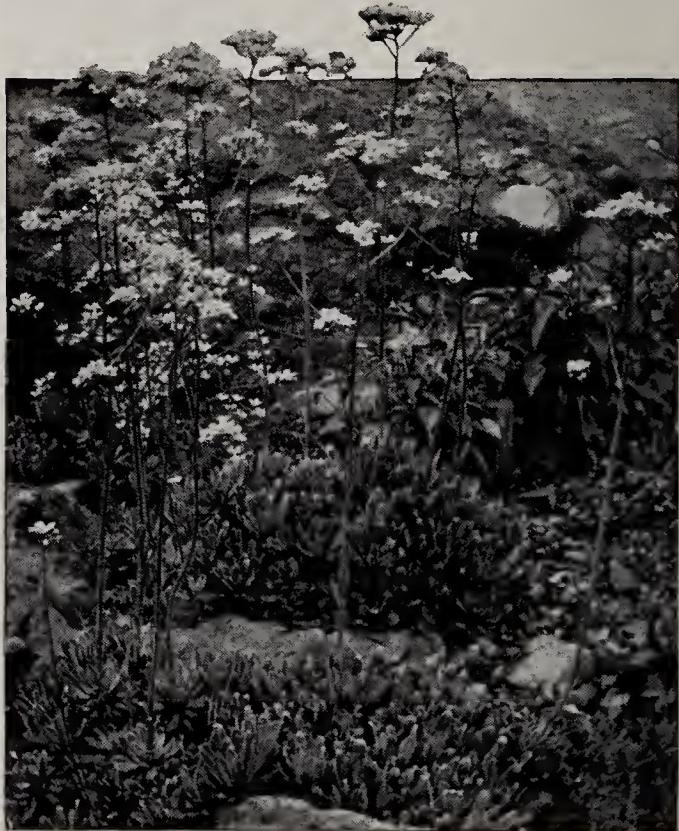
SANTOLINA chamaecyparissus (Lavender-cotton). 12–18 in. July–Aug. Aromatic, silvery gray foliage. Small, yellow, button-like flowers. Excellent for edgings or dwarf clipped hedges. Sunny situations. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

•*chamaecyparissus incana* (Hoary Lavender-cotton). 8–10 in. Dwarf form of the above. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

SAPONARIA (Soapwort). Low masses of small flowers.

•*ocymoides* (Rock Soapwort). 6–8 in. May–July. Bright pink. Trailing mounds of dark green foliage. Good for wall-gardens.

•*officinalis fl.-pl.* (Double Bouncing-bet). 12–18 in. July–Aug. Double; pink. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.



Saxifraga macnabiana. See page 85

Except where otherwise noted, all Perennials are priced at 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10

SATUREIA (*Savory*). Aromatic herbs with small, narrow, dark green leaves and showy spikes of flowers.

●*alpina*. See *Calamintha alpina*.

●*montana* (*Winter Savory*). 12–15 in. July. Lavender flowers above shiny green foliage. May be trimmed and used as a dwarf hedge.

SAXIFRAGA (*Saxifrage*). An interesting group of many types, most of them bearing short stems of graceful flowers from mats of silver-gray or bronzy green foliage. Well-drained locations suit them best.

●*aizoon* (*Aizoon Saxifrage*). 4–6 in. July. Pinkish white. Silver-edged rosettes. \$1.05 for 3; \$3.00 for 10.

●*bathoniensis alba*. 6 in. July–Aug. White. Mossy foliage.

●*cordifolia* (*Heartleaf Saxifrage*). 15 in. May–June. Clusters of bright rose flowers rising on thick stems from clumps of large leathery leaves. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.

●*crassifolia* (*Leather Saxifrage*). 12–15 in. May–June. Large, glossy foliage. Pink flowers.

●*decipiens* (*Crimson Moss*). 4 in. May–June. Pink. Mossy foliage.

●*dingulata* (*Tongue Saxifrage*). 1 ft. June–July. White.

●*michauxi* (*Michaux Saxifrage*). White.

●**macnabiana**. 1 ft. May–June. White, spotted red.

●Mossy Varieties, Hybrids. 4–6 in. May–June. White.

●*sarmentosa* (*Strawberry Saxifrage*). 3–4 in. White. Round, bronzy foliage. Good for wall-gardens. \$1.05 for 3; \$3.00 for 10.

If you have difficulty in finding any plants, refer to the complete index on pages 95 and 96.



Scabiosa caucasica. House's Hybrids

SCABIOSA (*Scabiosa*). Bushy plants bearing long-stemmed, round-headed flowers excellent for cutting.

●*caucasica* (*Caucasian Scabiosa*). 18–24 in. June–Sept. Soft lilac-blue.

●*caucasica alba*. White-flowered form of the above. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.

●**caucasica, House's Hybrids**. Large flowers in a wide range of lavender and blue shades. \$1.05 for 3; \$3.00 for 10.

●*japonica* (*Japanese Scabiosa*). 2 ft. July–Sept. Blue.

●*pennsylvanica*. See *Cephalaria tatarica*.

SEDUM (*Stonecrop*). Small, star-shaped flowers produced in showy masses. Excellent ground-covers for sunny, well-drained places.

●*acre* (*Goldmoss*). 2–4 in. May–June. Yellow. Light green foliage. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.

●*acre minor*. 1–2 in. Yellow. A small-foliaged form of the above. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

●*album* (*White Stonecrop*). 4–6 in. July–Aug. Pinkish white. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.

●*altissimum*. 6–8 in. July–Aug. Pale yellow.

●*anglicum*. 3 in. July. White. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

●*brownii*. 5–6 in. Deep yellow. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

●*dasyphyllum* (*Leafy Stonecrop*). 2 in. Light pink. Blue-green foliage.

●*eversi* (*Evers Stonecrop*). 4–6 in. Sept.–Oct. Lavender-pink.

●*kamtschaticum* (*Orange Stonecrop*). 6–9 in. July–Aug. Yellow. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

●*lydium* (*Lydian Stonecrop*). 2 in. July–Aug. White. Reddish green foliage. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

●*maximowiczi* (*S. aizoon*) (*Amur Stonecrop*). 1 ft. Yellow. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

●*maximum* (*Great Stonecrop*). 1 ft. Sept.–Oct. Yellow.

●*maximum variegatum*. Green and white foliaged form.

●*nevii*. 4–6 in. July–Aug. White.

●*oppositifolium* (*Two-row Stonecrop*). 6 in. Aug. Pink.

●*reflexum* (*Jenny Stonecrop*). 8 in. Yellow. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

●*rupestre*. 6 in. July–Aug. Yellow.

●*rupestre fosterianum*. 5–6 in. June–July. Yellow. Trailing blue-green foliage.

●*sarmentosum* (*Stringy Stonecrop*). 4–5 in. June–July. Yellow. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.

●*sexangulare* (*Hexagon Stonecrop*). 2–3 in. June–July. Yellow. Bronzy foliage. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

●*sieboldi* (*Siebold Stonecrop*). 6 in. Aug.–Sept. Rose-pink. Bluish gray foliage.

●*spectabile* (*Showy Stonecrop*). 12–18 in. Sept.–Oct. Rose-pink. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

●**spectabile, Brilliant**. 1 ft. Sept.–Oct. Carmine-red. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

●*stoloniferum* (*Running Stonecrop*). 4 in. July–Aug. Flesh-color. Trailing habit. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.

●*stoloniferum coccineum*. Red-foliaged form of the above. Rosy pink flowers. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

●*spurium album*. 3–4 in. Aug.–Sept. White. Blue-green foliage. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

●*spurium coccineum*. Red-foliaged form of the above. Red flowers. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

●*ternatum* (*Mountain Stonecrop*). 3–6 in. May–June. White. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.

Varieties marked with a black dot (●) are particularly adapted for rock-garden use



Sempervivum tectorum

SEMPERVIVUM (Houseleek). 4–12 in. June–July. Fleshy leaved, mat-forming rosettes bearing thick-stemmed clusters of small flowers. Dry, sunny places.

60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10

- arachnoideum** (Spiderweb Houseleek). Ruby-pink. Rosettes have lacy white centers.
- brauni**. Sulphur-yellow. Bronze leaves.
- faucinetti**. Bright rose. Green rosettes with lacy centers.
- fimbriatum** (Fringed Houseleek). Light rose-pink. Reddish leaves.
- globiferum** (Globe Houseleek). Yellow. Gray-green leaves.
- hirtum** (Italian Houseleek). Yellow leaves.
- mettenianum** (Vienna Houseleek). Rosy red. Reddish brown leaves.
- potsii**. Yellow. Dark green leaves.
- soboliferum** (Hen-and-Chickens). Light yellow.
- tectorum** (Roof Houseleek). Rosy red.
- tectorum violaceum** (Violet Houseleek). Red. Violet-brown leaves.

•**SHORTIA galacifolia** (Oconee Bells). 8 in. June. Slender stems of fringed white flowers rising from glossy evergreen foliage. Acid soil in the shade.

SIDALCEA candida (White Prairie Mallow). 2–3 ft. July–Sept. Spikes of small, white, hollyhock-like flowers. Sunny spots.

candida, Rosy Gem. 2–3 ft. July–Aug. Soft pink. Free-flowering. A good cut-flower.

SILENE (Catchfly). Glossy, green foliage and dianthus-like flowers. Excellent as edgings in dry, sunny places.

•**alpestris** (Alpine Catchfly). 4–6 in. May–June. White.

•**schafta** (Schafta Catchfly). 4–6 in. Aug.–Sept. Rose-pink. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

•**virginica** (Firepink). 1 ft. July–Aug. Loose clusters of fringed, bright red flowers.

SILPHIUM (Rosinweed). Coarse-foliaged plants with sunflower-like flowers for backgrounds or shrub plantings.

laciniatum (Compassplant). 5–6 ft. July–Sept. Yellow. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

perfoliatum (Cup Rosinweed). 6–8 in. July–Sept. Yellow. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

•**SISYRINCHIUM angustifolium** (*S. bermudianum*) (Common Blue-eyed Grass). 6–8 in. June–July. Violet-blue. Grass-like foliage.

SMILACINA bifolia (*Maianthemum bifolium*) (False Solomonseal). 6–8 in. May–June. Short spikes of delicate white flowers rising above glossy green leaves. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.

•**SOLDANELLA alpina**. 4–6 in. Nodding pale blue flowers early in spring. \$1.80 for 3; \$5.40 for 10.

SOLIDAGO (Goldenrod). Dense panicles of showy yellow flowers in late summer and fall. Excellent bold effect in meadows or in shrub plantings.

60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10

canadensis (Canada Goldenrod). 3–4 ft. July–Oct.

rigida (Stiff Goldenrod). 2–3 ft. Aug.–Sept.

rugosa (Wrinkled Goldenrod). 2–3 ft. Aug.–Sept.

semperflorens (Seaside Goldenrod). 2–3 ft. Aug.–Sept.

STACHYS (Betony). Spikes of labiate flowers above heavy-textured foliage.

•**grandiflora** (Big Betony). 1–2 ft. June–July. Rose-pink. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

•**lanata** (Woolly Betony). 1 ft. July. Lavender. Silvery gray foliage.

STATICE. See Limonium or Armeria.

STELLARIA pinnifolia. 4–6 in. Cerastium-like plant with white flowers in July.

STENANTHIUM robustum (Featherfleece). 3–4 ft. Long spikes of feathery white flowers in July and August. For moist, shady spots. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

STOKESIA laevis (*S. cyanea*) (Stokesia). 1 ft. July–Oct. Lavender-blue centaurea-like flowers. Excellent for cutting.

laevis alba. White-flowered form of the above.

TANACETUM vulgare (Common Tansy). 2–3 ft. Yellow, button-like flowers and pungent, fern-like foliage. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

TELEKIA. See Buphthalmum.



Stokesia laevis

Except where otherwise noted, all Perennials are priced at 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10



Teucrium chamædrys

TEUCRIUM (Germaner). Small, glossy, dark green leaves and short spikes of lipped flowers. Excellent as a dwarf trimmed hedge for herb or perennial gardens. Especially suitable in New England as a substitute for dwarf Boxwood.

•**chamædrys (Chamaedrys Germaner).** 1 ft. July-Sept. Lavender-rose flowers if not trimmed. From 2½-in pots. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10; \$15.00 per 100. Heavy, field-grown plants, \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10; \$21.00 per 100

•**orientale.** 6-8 in. Aug. Blue. \$1.20 for 3; \$3.60 for 10.

THALICTRUM (Meadowrue). Heads of delicate, feathery flowers rising on long stems from clumps of columbine-like foliage.

aquilegiforme (Columbine Meadowrue). 3-4 ft. May-July. Creamy white. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

aquilegiforme purpureum. 3-4 ft. May-July. Misty lavender.

dipterocarpum (Yunnan Meadowrue). 2-3 ft. Aug.-Sept. Violet-mauve; lemon-yellow stamens. \$1.05 for 3; \$3.00 for 10.

glaucum (Dusty Meadowrue). 4-5 ft. July. Yellow. Blue-green foliage. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.

lucidum. 4 ft. July-Aug. Feathery light yellow flowers. Finely cut foliage. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

•**minus adiantifolium** (Maidenhair Meadowrue). 1-2 ft. June-July. Greenish yellow flowers. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.

paniculatum (Yellow Meadowrue). 3-4 ft. June-July. Yellow. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

polygamum (*T. cornutum*) (Tall Meadowrue). 6-8 ft. July-Aug. White. Excellent in moist places.

sulfureum (Hybrid Meadowrue). 5 ft. July-Aug. Sulphur-yellow. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

THERMOPSIS (Thermopsis). Large spikes of lupine-like flowers rising from bright green, clover-like foliage. A good companion for Delphiniums.

caroliniana (Carolina Thermopsis). 4-5 ft. June-July. Bright yellow. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

mollis (Soft Thermopsis). 2-3 ft. May-Aug. Pale yellow.

THYMUS (Thyme). Fine-leaved aromatic herbs bearing masses of small flowers. Valuable as a ground-cover or edging plant. Satisfactory for crevices of flagstones.

•**serpyllum (Mother-of-Thyme).** 1 ft. July. Lilac. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

•**serpyllum albus.** 2-4 in. June-Aug. White.

•**serpyllum aureus.** Yellow-foliaged form of the above.

•**serpyllum citriodorus (Lemon Thyme).** 4 in. Pink. Lemon-scented foliage. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

•**serpyllum coccineus (Crimson Thyme).** 2-4 in. July-Aug. Bright crimson. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

•**serpyllum lanuginosus (Woolly Thyme).** 3-4 in. July-Aug. Lavender. Downy, gray-green foliage. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

•**serpyllum roseus.** 6-8 in. July-Aug. Pink.

•**vulgaris (Common Thyme).** 12 in. June-July. Lilac-pink. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

•**vulgaris argenteus (Silver Thyme).** 6-8 in. Lilac. Silvery foliage. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

TIARELLA cordifolia (Allegheny Foamflower). 6-12 in. May-June. Creamy white, star-shaped flowers on slender stems. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

TRADESCANTIA virginiana (Virginia Spiderwort). 2 ft. Broad, grass-like foliage and violet-blue flowers all summer. Shade. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.

virginiana alba. White-flowered form of the above. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.

virginiana rosea. Rose-pink form of the above. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.

TRILLIUM (Trillium). Solitary, three-petaled flowers borne beneath broad leaves. Partially shaded places.

•**erectum (Purple Trillium).** 1 ft. May. Brownish purple. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.

•**grandiflorum (Snow Trillium).** 6-8 in. May. White. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.

TRITOMA. See Kniphofia.

We grow Hardy Perennials in very large quantities. If you are interested in large amounts, write for quantity prices.



Thalictrum aquilegiforme

Varieties marked with a black dot (•) are particularly adapted for rock-garden use

DECORATIVE PLANTS . HARDY PERENNIALS

TRILISA odoratissima (Carolina-vanilla). 2-3 ft. July-Aug. Heads of rosy purple flowers. Aromatic foliage.

TROLLIUS (Globeflower). Globular, buttercup-like flowers on long stems above dark glossy green foliage. Excellent for cutting.

asiaticus (Siberian Globeflower). 1-1½ ft. May-June. Orange. \$1.05 for 3; \$3.00 for 10.

asiaticus giganteus. 2-3 ft. Taller, stronger form of the above. Yellow flowers. \$1.20 for 3; \$3.60 for 10.

europaeus (Common Globeflower). 1-1½ ft. May-Aug. Lemon-yellow.

europaeus, Eleanor. 1½ ft. Clear yellow. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.

europaeus, Excelsior. 15-18 in. Orange-yellow. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.

europaeus, Orange Globe. 2 ft. June-Aug. Deep orange. \$1.20 for 3; \$3.60 for 10.

europaeus, Salamander. 15 in. June. Rich yellow. \$1.20 for 3; \$3.60 for 10.

ledebouri (Ledebour Globeflower). 1½-2 ft. July-Aug. Orange-yellow. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.

ledebouri, Golden Queen. 2½-3 ft. Excellent variety bearing golden yellow flowers, 4 inches across, from June to October. Pot-grown, 2-yr. plants, \$1.20 for 3; \$3.60 for 10. Heavy, field-grown clumps, \$1.00 each; \$9.00 for 10.

•**TUNICA saxifraga** (Saxifrage Tunicflower). 6 in. All summer. Delicate foliage and light pink, Gypsophila-like flowers. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

•**saxifraga alba**. White-flowered form of the above. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

•**saxifraga rosea fl-pl**. Double pink form of the above. \$1.05 for 3; \$3.00 for 10.

VALERIANA officinalis (Garden Heliotrope). 4 ft. June. Heads of lavender-pink, fragrant flowers. Deeply cut foliage. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

rubra (Red Valerian). See Centranthus.

VERBASCUM (Mullein). Branching spikes of showy flowers rising from clumps of gray-green foliage.

densiflorum (thapsiforme). 4-6 ft. June-July. Yellow. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

Harkness Hybrids. Immense spikes of pure yellow flowers. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

longifolium pannosum (Golden Gate Mullein). 3-4 ft. July-Aug. Sulphur-yellow. Woolly foliage. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

olympicum (Olympic Mullein). 6 ft. July. Yellow. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

phoeniceum (Purple Mullein). 18 in. July. Slender spikes of rosy mauve flowers rising from dark green foliage. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

VERBENA hastata (Blue Vervain). 4-6 ft. Aug.-Sept. Spikes of violet-blue flowers. Coarse foliage. Good in bold masses in meadows or wild gardens. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

VERNONIA (Ironweed). Coarse-foliaged plants bearing heads of showy flowers. Combine with Helianthus and Heliopsis.

crinita (Bur Ironweed). 5 ft. Sept. Purple. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.

noveboracensis (Common Ironweed). 6 ft. July-Sept. Violet-purple. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.

VERONICA (Speedwell). An indispensable group of plants varying from mat-like forms covered with masses of bloom to upright border plants bearing showy spikes of flowers.

•**chamaedrys** (Germander Speedwell). 8-10 in. May-June. Blue.

•**Veronica gentianoides** (Gentian Speedwell). 9-12 in. May. Pale blue.

•**incana** (Woolly Speedwell). 1 ft. July-Aug. Dark blue. Silvery gray foliage. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

longifolia alba (White Beach Speedwell). 12-18 in. July-Sept. White.

longifolia subsessilis (Clump Speedwell). 2 ft. July-Sept. Large spikes of dark blue flowers. Excellent for cutting. \$1.05 for 3; \$3.00 for 10.

longifolia subsessilis, Blue Jay. 2-3 ft. Large spikes of blue-violet blooms.

•**pectinata** (Comb Speedwell). 6 in. July. Deep blue. Gray foliage.

•**repens** (Creeping Speedwell). 2-3 in. Mats of light blue flowers. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

•**rupestris** (Rock Speedwell). 4 in. May-June. Bright blue.

•**rupestris filiformis**. 4 in. June-July. Blue.

•**rupestris, Heavenly Blue**. 3 in. June-July. Light blue. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.

•**rupestris prostrata** (Harebell Speedwell). 3-4 in. May-June. Lavender-blue.

•**saxatilis**. 6 in. Bright blue.

spicata (Spike Speedwell). 1½ ft. June-Aug. Violet-blue. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.

spicata alba. White-flowered form of the above.

spicata rosea. 8-12 in. Pink-flowered form of the above.

•**spuria** (Bastard Speedwell). 8-12 in. May-June. Dark blue. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.

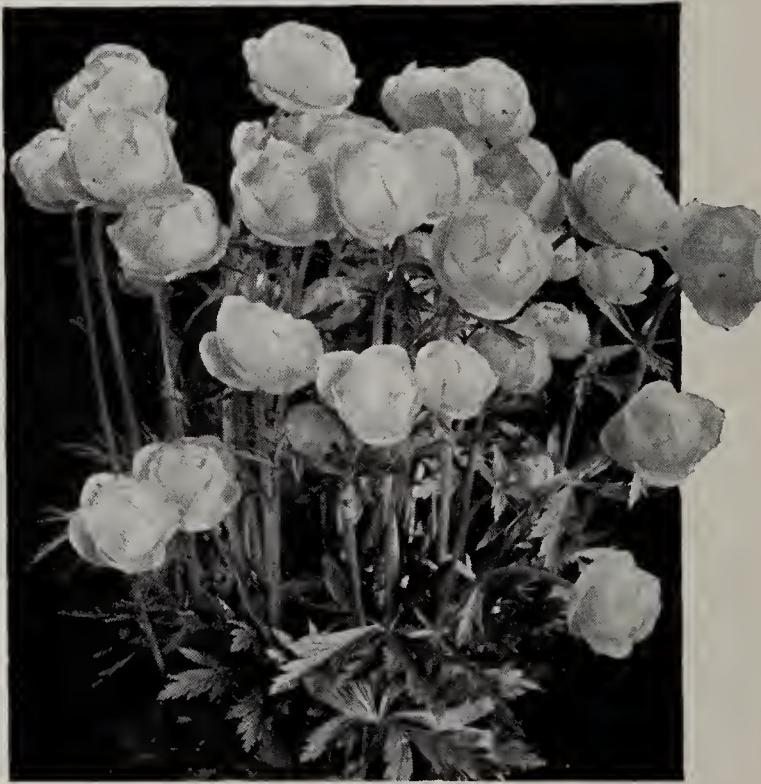
•**spuria, Royal Blue**. 1 ft. May-June. Bright blue. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

•**spuria, True Blue**. 1 ft. June-Aug. Dark blue. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

•**teucrium**. 6-12 in. June-July. Blue. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

virginica (Culvers Physic). 3-4 ft. Aug.-Sept. Pale blue. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

virginica alba. 4 ft. A white-flowered form of the above. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.



Trollius europaeus

Except where otherwise noted, all Perennials are priced at 90 cts for 3; \$2.40 for 10



Yucca filamentosa

•**VINCA minor (Common Periwinkle).** 3-4 in. Glossy, evergreen, creeping plants bearing bright blue flowers in June and at intervals during the summer. An excellent ground-cover for shady places. Pot-grown plants, 75 cts. for 3; \$1.80 for 10; \$13.50 per 100. Field-grown plants, 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10; \$18.00 per 100.
minor alba. White-flowered form of the above. \$1.35 for 3; \$3.60 for 10.

VINCETOXICUM. See *Cynanchum*.

VIOLA (Violet). This large and useful group includes the true Violets, excellent as ground-covers in moist, shady places and the Tufted Pansies, used as edging plants in perennial borders or in the rock-garden.

- bosniaca.** 4 in. June-July. Rosy pink.
- cornuta (Tufted Pansy).** 8 in. April-Sept. Pale blue. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.
- cornuta alba.** White-flowered form of the above. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
- cornuta atropurpurea (Purple Tufted Pansy).** Violet-blue. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

•HYBRID TUFTED PANSIES

8 in. May-Sept.

A race of hybrid Violas unexcelled for edging or low mass bedding. Long period of bloom.

Admiration. Rich dark blue. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.
Apricot. Soft apricot-yellow, orange center. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

Blue Perfection. Mauve, yellow eye. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.

Bowles Black. Purplish black.

Florariensis. 6 in. Lilac-violet.

G. Wermig. Dark blue. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

Gracilis, Black Knight. 6 in. April-May. Black.

Little Gem. Compact form of Jersey Gem. \$1.05 for 3; \$3.00 for 10.

Lutea. Golden yellow. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.

Hybrid Tufted Pansies, continued

- Mauve Queen.** Mauve-blue. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.
- Papilio.** Light blue. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.
- Purple Queen.** Purplish violet. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.
- Royal Gem.** Large; deep blue, yellow eye. \$1.05 for 3; \$3.00 for 10.
- White Perfection.** Pure white. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.

Viola cucullata (Blue Marsh Violet). 8 in. April-May. Blue. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.

- odorata (Sweet Violet), Single Russian.** 6-8 in. May-Oct. Blue; rich fragrance. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
- odorata, Double Russian.** 3-4 in. Double form of the above.
- odorata, Gov. Herrick.** 6 in. April-June. Clear blue. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
- odorata, Jersey Gem.** Velvety violet-blue.
- odorata, Jersey Gem, White.** Pure white.
- odorata, Prince of Wales.** 6 in. April-June. Dark purple. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
- odorata, Rosina.** 3-6 in. April-June and again in Sept. Pink. Distinctive rich fragrance.
- pedata (Birdsfoot Violet).** 3 in. Deep purple. 60 cts. for 3; \$1.50 for 10.
- pedata bicolor.** 3 in. Upper petals purple; lower, light blue. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.
- splendida.** Clear golden yellow. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10.

YUCCA (Yucca). Long spikes of waxy white, drooping flowers rising from bold clumps of sword-like foliage. For dry, sunny spots.

filamentosa (Common Yucca). 4-5 ft. June-July. Creamy white. 2-yr., 75 cts. for 3; \$2.00 for 10. 3-yr., \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.

glauca (Soapweed Yucca). 5-6 ft. June. White. Bluish green foliage. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.

Varieties marked with a black dot (•) are particularly adapted for rock-garden use

Herbs

Before the days of bottled extracts, flavors, and perfumes, our ancestors used Herbs for flavoring foods and beverages, to scent the clothes-press, and for medicinal purposes.

Great-grandmother had her garden of Herbs and knew how to use them. Hand in hand with the growth of the chemical industries, the knowledge and use of Herbs has become almost a lost art—and with it a corresponding loss in the keener enjoyments of living. Without flavors and perfumes, two out of our five senses are being cheated.

In recent years this loss has become recognized and as a result old books have been brought to light and new ones written to enable us all to recover those lost enjoyments. Today, as never before, or at least in several generations, information on this homely but satisfying subject is being sought and put to work. Most keen gardeners are developing their own Herb-gardens. To meet this situation, we have increased our always considerable list of Herbs—and are still adding to it season by season.

We present herewith a list of Herbs and a brief exposition of their uses. To incorporate an Herb-garden into the home landscape is no job at all. Treat its placing in the same manner as a flower garden—for that is what it is—a double-duty flower garden for sight, taste, and perfume.

**Plant material grown especially for use in Herb-gardens, not only for
their fragrance and sentiment, but also for seasoning. *Annual Herbs**

ALPINE SAVORY. See Calamint.							
AMERICAN BURNET (<i>Sanguisorba canadensis</i>). The leaves are used for seasoning.....	Three	Per 10					
	\$0 90	\$2 40					
AMERICAN PENNYROYAL (<i>Mentha pulegium</i>). Leaves used medicinally and in seasoning.....	75	2 00					
ANISE (<i>Pimpinella anisum</i>). The seeds flavor pastries and confections while the leaves may be used in salads.....	60	1 50					
APPLE MINT (<i>Mentha rotundifolia</i>). The leaves are used to flavor drinks..	1 05	2 70					
BEACH WORMWOOD (<i>Artemisia stelleriana</i>). Spreading, gray-foliaged plant useful for wide edgings.....	60	1 50					
BEEBALM (<i>Monarda didyma</i>). The fragrant seeds scent a potpourri.....	90	2 40					
BLACK SNAKEROOT (<i>Cimicifuga racemosa</i>). The root of this plant was used by the Indians to cure snake-bites.....	75	2 00					
*BORAGE (<i>Borago officinalis</i>). Flowers used in cordials and salads.....	60	1 50					
CALAMINT (<i>Calamintha alpina</i>). Fragrant, mat-like plants used for ground-covers in sunny spots.....	75	2 00					
CAMOMILE (<i>Anthemis nobilis</i>). A soothing tea is made from the dried flowers.....	60	1 50					
*CARAWAY (<i>Carum carvi</i>). Seeds are used in breads, pastries, liqueurs....	60	1 50					
CATNIP (<i>Nepeta cataria</i>). An invigorating tea is made of the dried leaves..	60	1 50					
CHECKERBERRY (<i>Gaultheria procumbens</i>). Wintergreen - flavored leaves brewed a tea during the Revolution, and the red fruits are tasty.....	75	2 00					
CHIVE (<i>Allium schoenoprasum</i>). Finely chopped leaves give a delicate onion flavor to cookery.....	60	1 50					
CITRON THYME (<i>Thymus citriodorus</i>). Three Lemon-scented.....			Per 10				
			\$0 75	\$2 00			
CLOVE PINK (<i>Dianthus caryophyllus</i>). Flowers have been used to flavor wines and vinegar.....			60	1 50			
COMMON BALM (<i>Melissa officinalis</i>). Lemon-scented leaves flavor teas and liqueurs.....			75	2 00			
COMMON CLARY (<i>Salvia sclarea</i>). The leaves are fine for flavoring wines and omelettes.....			90	2 40			
COMMON HOP (<i>Humulus lupulus</i>). Flowers are the "hops" used in making beer.....			1 05	3 00			
COMMON THYME (<i>Thymus vulgaris</i>). Dried leaves season meat dishes, gravies, and dressings, while fresh leaves are used in salads.....			75	2 00			
COMMON WORMWOOD (<i>Artemisia absinthium</i>). Leaves flavor medicines and the liqueur, absinthe.....			60	1 50			
COMMON YARROW (<i>Achillea millefolium</i>). Aromatic, fern-like foliage. Found in medieval herb-gardens.....			60	1 50			
*CORIANDER (<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>). The seeds are used in candies and cordials.....			60	1 50			
COSTMARY (<i>Chrysanthemum balsamita</i>). The dried leaves of "Bible-leaf" make a tea			1 05	3 00			
COWSLIP (<i>Primula veris</i>). Leaves and flowers flavor wines.....			75	2 00			
CREEPING MINT (<i>Mentha requieni</i>). This is the prostrate, aromatic, tiny-leaved Mint.....			90	2 40			
CRIMSON THYME (<i>Thymus serpyllum coccineum</i>). Dense, fragrant mats for carpeting.....			75	2 00			
*DILL (<i>Anethum graveolens</i>). Seeds flavor "dill pickles." Leaves flavor fish-sauces.....			60	1 50			

DECORATIVE PLANTS . HERBS

FALSE CAMOMILE (<i>Matricaria nana</i> , Three Golden Ball). A soothing tea may be made from the dried leaves.....	\$0 90	Per 10	ROSEMARY (<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>). Three Fragrant leaves scent potpourris....	\$0 75	Per 10
FENNEL (<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>). Seeds are used to flavor fish-sauces and the liqueur, L'Ainsette.....	60	1 50	RUE (<i>Ruta graveolens</i>). Bits of the pungent blue-green foliage may be used to flavor salads or vegetables, with discretion.....	60	1 50
FLEUR-DE-LIS (<i>Iris florentina</i>). Root supplies the fragrant orris-root of perfumes and powders.....	75	2 00	SOUTHERNWOOD (<i>Artemisia abrotanum</i>). Dried branches of "Lad's Love" or "Old Man," laid in wardrobes, will keep moths away.....	1 05	2 70
GARDEN HELIOTROPE (<i>Valeriana officinalis</i>). Fragrant plant of medieval herb-gardens.....	75	2 00	SPEARMINT (<i>Mentha spicata</i>). Leaves commonly used to flavor sauces and iced drinks.....	60	1 50
GARDEN SAGE (<i>Salvia officinalis</i>). Dried leaves season meats, dressings, and cheese.....	75	2 00	SPIKE LAVENDER (<i>Lavandula spica</i>). Flowers are an ingredient of potpourris.....	90	2 40
GAS PLANT (<i>Dictamnus albus</i>). Lemon-scented leaves and stems.....	1 05	2 70	* SUMMER SAVORY (<i>Satureia hortensis</i>). Leaves and young shoots used to flavor soups, stews, and vegetables, especially string beans.....	90	2 40
GERMANDER (<i>Teucrium chamaedrys</i>). Enclose the herb-garden with a dwarf, clipped hedge of this shiny-leaved herb where Box proves unsuccessful.			* SWEET BASIL (<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>). Leaves flavor cooking, particularly tomato and cheese dishes.....	90	2 40
2½-in. pot-grown plants..... \$15.00 per 100..	75	2 00	SWEET FLAG (<i>Acorus calamus</i>). Root-pieces protect fabrics and furs from moths. Leaves flavor custards and cream-puddings.....	60	1 50
Field-grown plants...\$18.00 per 100..	90	2 40	SWEET MARJORAM (<i>Origanum majorana</i>). Leaves used for seasoning and in potpourris.....	75	2 00
GROUND-IVY (<i>Nepeta hederacea</i>). Brewed leaves make a "spring tonic."	60	1 50	SWEET WOODRUFF (<i>Asperula odorata</i>). Hay-scented leaves used to flavor wines. The plant is a good ground-cover for shady places.....	75	2 00
HOARHOUND (<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>). Dried leaves make a tea and remedial candy is made from the fresh leaves..	75	2 00	TANSY (<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>). Young leaves flavor a "tansy-pudding".....	75	2 00
HOARY CEDRONELLA (<i>Cedronella cana</i>). Aromatic foliage.....	90	2 40	TARRAGON (<i>Artemisia dracunculus</i>). Tops and leaves used in salads and sauces and to make a vinegar.....	1 20	3 50
HYSSOP (<i>Hyssopus officinalis</i>). Leaves used for medicinal purposes and to flavor vegetables. A good edging plant.....	75	2 00	THOROUGHWORT (<i>Eupatorium aromaticum melissoides</i>). A curative tea made of the dried flowers.....	75	2 00
JUPITER'S BEARD (<i>Centranthus ruber</i>). A plant of medieval herb-gardens.....	75	2 00	THRIFT (<i>Armeria maritima</i>). Low, compact edging-plants of medieval herb-gardens.....	60	1 50
LAVENDER-COTTON (<i>Santolina chamaecyparissus</i>). A fragrant, gray-green edging plant for "knot-gardens"	75	2 00	TRUE LAVENDER (<i>Lavandula officinalis</i>). Dried flowers commonly used for scenting linens and in potpourris.	90	2 40
LEMON GERANIUM (<i>Pelargonium limoneum</i>). Fragrant leaves used in potpourris.....	90	2 40	VIOLET (<i>Viola odorata</i>). Flowers are crystallized for candies and cakes or gathered for scenting potpourris	75	2 00
MEADOW SAGE (<i>Salvia pratensis</i>). Pungent, dark-blue flowered Sage blooming in the spring.....	75	2 00	WATERCRESS (<i>Radicula nasturtium-aquaticum</i>). Spicy leaves flavor sandwiches and salads. Moist spots.....	60	1 50
MOTHER-OF-THYME (<i>Thymus serpyllum</i>). Leaves used in medicine and for flavoring.....	75	2 00	WILDBERGAMOT (<i>Monarda fistulosa</i>). Dried leaves may be used to brew a tea.....	75	2 00
PARSLEY (<i>Petroselinum hortense</i>). Leaves commonly used to garnish meat and vegetable platters or to flavor soups.....	60	1 50	WINTER SAVORY (<i>Satureia montana</i>). Leaves flavor meat and vegetable dishes and some liqueurs. An excellent plant for edging borders..... \$18.00 per 100..	90	2 40
PEPPERMINT (<i>Mentha piperita</i>). Leaves and tender tops may be infused in cooling drinks.....	75	2 00	WOOLLY YARROW (<i>Achillea tomentosa</i>). Aromatic, fern-leaved plants for dry, sunny spots.....	90	2 40
POT MARJORAM (<i>Origanum vulgare</i>). Flowers are picked for potpourris....	75	2 00			
ROMAN WORMWOOD (<i>Artemisia pontica</i>). Silvery gray, aromatic foliage.....	75	2 00			
ROSE GERANIUM (<i>Pelargonium graveolens</i>). Leaves flavor puddings and jellies.....	90	2 40			

For 5 plants or more of one kind take the proportionate 10 rate; for 25 or more take the proportionate 100 rate whenever it is given



Apple tree in bloom

Fruits

Fruits, as a whole, do not greatly involve the ornamental aspect of the average landscape, since very little fruit is grown on the average home-grounds. The Tree Fruits are, however, of Major Structural importance, and so a brief word regarding them is not out of place.

Many of the Tree Fruits may be substituted for some of the strictly ornamental trees, but in so doing care should be taken to see that their placing does not detract from the landscape. Many of them bear a profusion of beautiful flowers and are a distinct addition to the beauty of the home landscape, except in the fall, when falling fruits, unless promptly tended to, may mar appearances. The Small Fruits rarely need consideration from an esthetic point of view since they are usually in some far corner, hidden from general view by enclosure or border plantings.

TREE FRUITS

STANDARD APPLES

	Each	10
2-yr., 5 to 7 ft., $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. cal.....	\$1 00	\$9 00

BALDWIN. Famous variety which originated near Boston about 1740. Yellow fruits almost completely overlaid with dark red; very crisp, snappy flavor; good for eating and cooking; keeps long and ships well.

CORTLAND. A fine new bright red variety resembling the famous McIntosh Red, with the same fine flavor, but keeps in fine condition until late in the winter.

DELICIOUS. Very popular autumn and early winter variety of superb quality. Fruits large, conical, and striped red and yellow. Mild, delicate flavor and crisp texture. Probably more widely planted in recent years than any other Apple.

GRAVENSTEIN. A delicious red and yellow autumn variety of superb cooking quality. Well-known old favorite.

McINTOSH RED. Large, firm, well-flavored variety of bright red, for autumn and early winter use.

RED ASTRACHAN. A bright red early Apple for summer. Quick-growing and early bearing. First for applesauce each summer.

R. I. GREENING. Very popular, high-grade, mid-winter Apple, both for cooking and dessert. Fruits green and yellow.

ROXBURY RUSSET. Similar to Golden Russet, but a little larger, less acid in flavor, and a longer keeper.

WEYMOUTH BEAUTY. Very large; yellow, red cheek. Early August, but flavor like a fall Apple. Good for both eating and cooking.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT. Bright greenish yellow, early summer Apple of good quality for eating and cooking.

	Each	10
4-yr., 6 to 7 ft.....	\$2 00	\$18 00

CORTLAND

DELICIOUS

GRAVENSTEIN

RED ASTRACHAN

R. I. GREENING

DWARF APPLES

	Each	10
2-yr.....	\$1 00	\$9 00

BALDWIN

DELICIOUS

GRAVENSTEIN

McINTOSH RED

RED ASTRACHAN

CRABAPPLES

	Each	10
2-yr., 5 to 7 ft.....	\$1 00	\$9 00

HYSLOP. Dark red or purplish fruits. One of the best known Crabs. Late September and October.

MARTHA. Large; clear yellow, tinged red; crisp, juicy; excellent flavor. September to November.

TRANSCENDENT. Beautiful red and gold fruits of high quality in August and September.

DOLGO. A new Crabapple of exceptional merit. Straight, symmetrical, with bushy head; exceptionally hardy. Early fruiting—middle to late August. Fruit $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, oval; dark bright red; firm, of perfect texture; flavor particularly clean, clear, and distinctive. This is undoubtedly the finest variety for jelly; the fruit is so high in pectin that it jells unfailingly and gives the greatest yield of jelly per bushel of fruit used.

	Each	10
7 to 8 ft.....	\$4 50	\$39 00
6 to 7 ft.....	3 60	33 00
5 to 6 ft.....	2 85	27 00

FRUIT DEPARTMENT

STANDARD PEARS

	Each	10
2-yr., 5 to 7 ft.....	\$1 25	\$11 00

BARTLETT. Most popular of all Pears for dessert and canning. Matures in September. Fine shape and color; excellent flavor.

BEURRE BOSC. A favorite russet-gold Pear of elegant shape and exquisite flavor. Makes a handsome tree and bears abundantly, ripening in October and November.

CLAPP'S FAVORITE. Equal to Bartlett in appearance and flavor, but matures a week or two earlier.

SECKEL. The most delicious of all Pears and popular the country over. Fruits are small, russet-brown, and borne abundantly. Ripens in October.

SHELDON. A handsome, beautifully colored fruit of high quality, ripening in October. Fine for domestic use or home market.

DWARF PEARS

	Each	10
2-yr.....	\$1 25	\$11 00

BARTLETT

SECKEL

CHERRIES

	Each	10
2-yr., 5 to 7 ft., $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. cal.....	\$1 25	\$11 00

BLACK TARTARIAN. The favorite black Sweet Cherry of New England. Early ripening.

EARLY RICHMOND. Excellent, early, bright red, Sour Cherry for pies and home use.

GOVERNOR WOOD. Handsome, yellow-white, sweet fruits of the best flavor. Excellent for home use.

MONTMORENCY. The standard Sour Cherry for home and market. Extremely productive, hardy, and of excellent flavor. Ripens early.

NAPOLEON BIGARREAU. The largest white Sweet Cherry. Beautiful fruits of excellent flavor.

WINDSOR. A firm, free-bearing, dark maroon fruit of excellent quality.



Abundance Plums



Elberta Peach

PEACHES

	Each	10
1-yr., 4 to 5 ft.....	\$0 75	\$6 50

BELLE OF GEORGIA. Very beautiful fruit of fair quality, maturing in midseason.

ELBERTA. Most popular of all Peaches for its keeping and marketing qualities. Midseason.

CHAMPION. A most delicious white-fleshed Peach for home use. Early midseason.

GOLDEN JUBILEE. An early yellow Peach with red cheek; very large.

J. H. HALE. A splendid sort, better than Elberta in size, earliness, and flavor.

NECTAR. New. Particularly fine; rich and juicy.

PLUMS

	Each	10
2-yr.....	\$1 25	\$11 00

ABUNDANCE. Pinkish red fruits with golden flesh; very juicy and sweet. Early.

BURBANK. Larger fruits and better quality than Abundance, which it resembles in color and shape.

LOMBARD. An extremely adaptable tree succeeding everywhere, with excellent pinkish purple fruits of fair quality.

REINE CLAUDE. An old and valued Plum of great richness of flavor and abundance. Fruits yellow-green. Midseason. Frequently called "Green Gage."

QUINCES

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.....	\$1 25	\$11 00

CHAMPION. Prolific, constant bearer, with large, oval fruits of fine quality. Ripens late and keeps long.

MEECH'S PROLIFIC. Pear-shaped. Early.

ORANGE. Heavy, bright yellow fruits of excellent flavor. Ripens in October.

SMALL FRUITS and OTHER EDIBLES

ASPARAGUS

	25	100
2-yr.....	\$1 00	\$3 00
3-yr.....	1 25	4 00

MARTHA WASHINGTON.

BLACKBERRIES

\$1.00 for 10; \$8.50 per 100

ELDORADO. A very early main-crop variety with large, handsome fruits of exceptionally high quality. Very hardy and much prized for home and local market.

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